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Japan

MITI Urged To Further Deregulate Stores

OW1005041490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Heads of Japanese supermarket chains and specialized stores urged International Trade and Industry Minister [MITI] Kabun Muto on Thursday to push further deregulation of the opening of large-scale stores, MITI officials said. They told Muto that the Governemnt, through its promised amendments of the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law, should scrap the special restriction areas for opening stores and should clarify procedures for consultations with small shops in the area concerned.

The requests, made at an informal meeting between the minister and two industrial organizations grouping supermarket chains and medium-sized specialized stores, were based on the interim report in early April on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks with the United States. The SII is aimed at removing structural barriers to trade, and a final report is due out in July.

Japan pledged in the interim report to take a variety of measures to loosen government controls on the opening of large-scle retail stores, including shortening of the period for consultations and enhancing the clarity and transparency of coordination procedures through amendments of the law. Currently, the procedure for opening large stores is regulated through MITI's "administrative guidance," and the law is vague.

In Thursday's meeting, Sueaki Takaoka, chairman of Seiyu Ltd., and Nobutsugu Shimizu, chairman and president of Life Stores Co., called for faithful implementation of the promised reforms, the officials said.

Muto reportedly promised to make sure the revision of the law, expected at the next regular session of the Diet, will boost the transparency of consultation and coordination procedures.

PRC Asks JSP Help in Economic Aid Resumption

OW0905151090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1422 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya on Wednesday urged the Japan Socialist Party to help the Japanese Government resume economic assistance to China, JSP officials said. Yang filed the request in a meeting with JSP secretary general Tsuruo Yamaguchi, who is due to visit China for eight days starting May 18 as head of a JSP delegation.

Yamaguchi told Yang that he will meet Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Thursday and urge him to lift a freeze on Japan's 81 billion yen package of loans to China. The Japanese Government has put the freeze on the loans in the wake of the June 1989 military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in China.

Yamaguchi will meet Song Ping, one of the six Standing Committee members of the Communist Party's Political Bureau, on May 18, and also with Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin probably the following day, the JSP sources said. Discussions will focus on a resumption of exchanges between the two parties and also on the international situation, particularly rapid reforms sweeping through Eastern Europe.

Yamaguchi's mission will be the first one sent by Japan's main opposition party to China, after the JSP froze ties with China in protest against the military crackdown.

Kaifu To Express Remorse When No Tae-u Visits

OW0905125890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Wednesday he would offer a forthright expression of remorse for Japan's past conduct in Korea during the upcoming visit by South Korean President No Tae-u later this month. Kaifu said he hoped to bring the problems of the past to a close, "candidly and humbly recognizing the circumstances of history," and using the visit as a launching point for future progress.

The prime minister, speaking at a session of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee, was responding to a question by Liberal Democratic Party member Takeshi Noda. Noda called on the government to avoid involving the imperial family in diplomatic problems, saying attention on expected comments by Emperor Akihito on Japan's 35-year colonization of the Korean peninsula is misplaced.

South Korean officials have expressed dissatisfaction with the 1984 comments by Emperor Hirohito on Japan's colonization of the Korean peninsula, saying they skirted the issue of responsibility. The late emperor, posthumously called Emperor Showa, spoke at a banquet for then President Chon Tu-hwan and said that the unfortunate past between the two nations should never be repeated.

A ministerial-level accord reached last week on a more secure legal status for part of Japan's 680,000 resident Korean population smoothed the way for the three-day state visit by No beginning on May 24.

DPRK May Act To Improve Ties With Government

OW0905155090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1419 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—North Korea may take steps to improve ties with Japan in the latter half of the year, an opposition Diet member, just back from a visit to Pyongyang, said Wednesday.

Japan Socialist Party (JSP) legislator Hajime Fukuda, speaking at a press conference, said North Korean officials showed a desire to remove obstacles impeding better relations, implying an early release of two seamen

held in North Korea since 1983. "They are seeking the development of higher-level ties," he said.

Fukuda said Pyongyang would probably take "positive action (to better relations) in the summer or fall of this year."

The continued detention of the two Japanese seamen who allegedly allowed a North Korean stowaway aboard their vessel remains an obstacle to improved ties between Pyongyang and Tokyo. Fukuda said North Korean officials assured him the two are in good health.

Fukuda said earlier that officials of the ruling Korea Workers' Party had indicated their willingness to accept a visiting mission from Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations and the JSP has acted as a link between the two governments in the past.

Fukuda said he met with Politburo member Ho Tam and other officials, who told him Pyongyang would send a high-level mission to Japan and accept another visit headed by JSP Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe.

Senior LDP member Shin Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister, has said he will lead any LDP delegation to North Korea.

Fukada, a JSP member of the House of Councillors, visited North Korea as head of a party delegation from last Friday.

Reciprocal Arrangement With Soviet Banks Issued

OW1005123290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Nagoya, May 10 KYODO—Chukyo Bank announced Thursday an agreement to enter into a reciprocal arrangement with the Soviet Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs. Under the arrangement, Chukyo Bank will serve like an agent of the Soviet state bank for international settlements, in such fields as the settlement of trade accounts.

Japan-Soviet Business Committee Head Named

OW1005115190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Isao Yamashita, chairman of the East Japan Railway [JR] Co., will head the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee for the next three years, succeeding late Chairman Hiroshi Anzai, committee officials said Thursday.

The officials also said Fumio Tanaka, counselor with Oji Paper Co., will resign as one of the three vice chairmen, also a three-year-term post, and will be succeeded by Jiro Kawake, chairman of the paper manufacturer.

The personnel changes, supported by the managing bodies of the committee, the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will be officially approved at a general meeting, expected as early as June.

Yamashita, 79, joined the shipbuilding division of Mitsui and Co., currently Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., in 1933 after graduating from the University of Tokyo. He has been chairman of East JR since 1987.

Developing Countries' Attitude Toward GATT

OW0905131090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Developing countries are becoming increasingly eager to see the current round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) reach a successful conclusion, a top Japanese trade official said Wednesday. "There has been a dramatic change in their attitude toward the Uruguay Round," the official, who refused to be identified, said.

"Even India has made it clear to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu (during his recent visit to the country) that it wants to see the Uruguay Round of talks end successfully." The Urguay Round is scheduled to end in December this year after four years of negotiations.

Developing countries have been generally cool to the current round since it focuses on trade in services, intellectual property, and other intangibles where developing countries oppose any moves by industrial nations to protect their established advantage. India and Brazil have been the most vociferous in their opposition to including these subjects in the current round.

The official said the Uruguay Round will be the principal topic at the meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris later in May, and also at the summit of seven major industrial nations in July in Houston in July.

LDP Leaders Cautious About Kaifu Reform Plans

OW1005074190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Faction leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) gave guarded responses in separate meetings with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Thursday to Kaifu's proposals for reforming the election system.

Kaifu, who is also the LDP president, made the rounds of offices of the factions led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, former party Secretary General Shintaro Abe, former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Michio Watanabe, former chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, and Toshio Komoto, a former state minister. LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa accompanied the prime minister on the round of visits.

Kaifu indicated to the faction leaders his resolve to push hard for reform of the election system, and sought their cooperation to realize the reforms.

The premier's action followed recommendations made by a special advisory panel to the prime minister for a combination of single-seat constituencies and proportional representation for elections to the lower house to replace the present multiseat constituency system and alleviate excessive competition and the huge costs entailed under the current system.

Under the existing system, it often happens that three to five candidates fielded by different factions of the same party vie for seats in the same constituency, spending huge amounts of money to win.

In his talks with the faction leaders Thursday, Kaifu said he wants to see election system reforms implemented before the centennial of the foundation of the Diet this autumn.

The senior LDP members agreed with the need to correct the election system, but differed as to how it should be done. Kanemaru, chairman of the largest LDP grouping, the Takeshita faction, said the issue bears grave political significance and requires full study and discussion among his faction members. He told the prime minister he will tackle the issue with determination.

Abe, while stressing the need of political reforms, said they will affect the fundamentals of parliamentary democracy and the status of all lawmakers. The reforms should be combined with reforms of elections for the opposition-controlled House of Councilors, as well as of political party laws, he said. Various views must be heard and full debate held on them, the senior conservative leader said.

Abe echoed Kanemaru's fear of changes affecting all political groups, and urged Kaifu to conduct behind-the-scenes maneuvers to win the full consent of both ruling and opposition leaders.

Kaifu To Stake Cabinet Fate on Election Reform

OW1005110790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Thursday he will stake the fate of his cabinet on the reform of Japan's candidate-oriented election system into one more oriented toward parties and policies. In a 30-minute nationally televised news conference, Kaifu said reforms of the electoral system would be the core of his political reforms, pointing to the need to eliminate the root of popular distrust in politics stemming from the Recruit influence-buying scandal.

Earlier in the day, the prime minister paid a round of calls on leaders of five major power blocs in his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and sought their support for his bid to promote election reforms on the occasion of the centennial of the establishment of Japan's parliament this fall. However, the five faction leaders all gave guarded responses to Kaifu's request, LDP sources said.

The prime minister, reading out a prepared statement at the outset of the press conference, said the main aim of political reform is to change the current electoral system that depends on activities of individual candidates into one that focuses on political parties and policy debates and which is also less expensive. "In a word, public opinion demands plain and clean politics," Kaifu said at the news conference, which focused only on electoral system reforms.

The premier said it is a serious mission for him to carry out electoral reform as recommended by a key advisory panel last month and vowed to stake the fate of his cabinet on its realization. Kaifu said he hopes bills aimed at reforming the electoral system would be compiled as soon as possible and that he plans to hold meetings with leaders of opposition parties to obtain their support.

Asked about the outcome of his round of visits to LDP faction leaders, Kaifu said they encouraged him to promote political reforms. But some of the faction leaders pointed out that the election reforms will affect the positions of incumbent Diet members and called for steady progress, he said.

Kaifu said political reforms are required to establish Japan's parliamentary democracy in the coming century. The prime minister said he is ready to have "frank talks" with opposition leaders in order to reach consensus over the election system reforms.

The Election System Council, an advisory body to the prime minister, submitted a report on electoral reform to Kaifu on April 26 and proposed reducing the number of seats in the House of Representatives and introducing a combination of single-seat constitutencies and proportional representation for the lower house elections.

The present election law distributes all the 512 seats into 130 electoral districts across the country, allocating mostly three to five seats to a single constituency. Backed by different intraparty factions, two or more candidates from the LDP often run in the same constituency.

The sweeping reform proposals recommended by the council, which consists of 27 academics, business executives, labor leaders, and media representatives, have drawn fire from politicians not only from opposition parties but also from the ruling LDP. Opposition parties have criticized the proposals, saying the new system would ensure the ruling party remained in power permanently.

Kaifu will meet separately with leaders of four opposition parties at the Diet on Tuesday to discuss election reforms, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said. Sakamoto told reporters that Kaifu will meet first with Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi and then with leaders of Komeito, the Japan Communist Party, and the Democratic Socialist Party.

Sakamoto said discussions with opposition parties are particularly important in promoting election reforms which he said are directly linked with the foundation of Japan's parliamentary politics.

Mongolia

G. Ochirbat Interviewed on Upcoming Soviet Visit

OW1005101090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Ochirbat granted an intervidew to correspondents of Soviet Television and Radio, Mongolian Radio, MONTSAME NEWS AGENCY, and the central press organ of the Mongolain People's Revolutionary Party dealing with his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet president and general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

He said that the forthcoming visit will be a significant move in further development and consolidation of traditional Mongol-Soviet friendship and all-around cooperation.

Communications Minister on Asiasat Participation

OW1005005490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 3 May 90

[Text] In accordance with the open-door economic policy launched in Mongolia, the Mongolian Government carries out the policy of developing equal and equally beneficial cooperation with any of the world's countries, regardless of their social, political structures. Thanks to this new economic policy, Mongolia's foreign economic ties and cooperation are being expanded from year to year.

Recently Mongolian Minister of Communications, Mr. Baatar [name as heard], has been to Hong Kong on a working visit where he signed a number of cooperation agreements in the communications sphere. Now, we invite you to listen to his commentary on the matter.

[Brief passage in Mongolian] Recently, on April 7, the Asian International Communications Organization launched the first ever Asiasat satellite into space. This communications satellite is called upon to serve more than two billion people of Asia, including Mongolia, says the minister. During my Hong Kong visit, I met with representatives of related organizations and signed an agreement on using a transponder of this satellite for domestic communications use. This will enable us to show national TV programs in (?especially) all the cities and settlements of the country and to improve domestic communications service.

That was the comment of Communications Minister Baatar on the results of his Hong Kong visit. Asked about future prospects of cooperation in the communications sphere, the minister says the following.

[Brief passage in Mongolian] Modern reliable communications service represents an important instrument of implementation of the Government's open door foreign policy, says the minister. He continues that in Hong Kong, he signed a contract with one of the British communications firms that had helped to found communications services in many different countries. As the first step, we are going to arrange satellite communications service in Mongolia by the coming October. As a result, Mongolia will have telex, telefax, and phone communications with 185 countries through Hong Kong.

You have heard an interview with Mr. Baatar, minister of communications.

People's Great Hural Session Opens 10 May

OW1005094390 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] The Ninth Session of the 11th Convocation of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia opened in Ulaanbaatar Thursday. It is considering draft amendemnts into the Mongolian Constitution and a draft law on political parties as well as some organizational matters.

P. Ochirbat Addresses Session

OW1005115790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 May 90

[Report on the "ongoing regular session" of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia which opened in Ulaanbaatar on 10 May—italicized portion in Mongolian fading into English translation]

[Text] [Female announcer] A regular Ninth Session of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia opened in Ulaanbaatar Thursday and is discussing draft amendment into the Mongolian Constitution and a draft law on political parties.

The main report on structural renewal of the supreme state governing body of the Mongolian People's Republic was delivered by Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat.

Touching upon foreign policy course of Mongolia, he, in part, said that the renewal of the Mongolian political structure is closely linked with not only the country's socioeconomic and cultural renewal, but also with its foreign policy reconstruction. Hence, we should conduct an active foreign policy course in order to ensure a success of the reconstruction and renewal. Mongolia will further expand its traditional friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. In this respect, the forthcoming summit working visit to the Soviet union will be significant, noted Mr. Ochirbat.

Concerning his recent visit to the People's Republic of China, Mr. Ochirbat said that it has guaranteed a political foundation of the completely restored Mongol-Chinese relations and expanding bilateral cooperation in all aspects of life under the 1960 Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between Mongolia and China. During the visit, Mongolian and Chinese governmental delegations have signed a cooperation agreement in the sphere of science, technology, public health, and nature and environmental protection. The visit has exposed the two countries' mutual striving to cooperate on an international area in the interests of consolidating Asian and overall peace and security and promoting mutual understanding and trust among the world's states, noted Mr. Ochirbat in his speech at the regular session of the People's Great Hural.

During the session break, our correspondent interviewed Doctor of Biological Sciences, Deputy to the People's Great Hural Shagdarsuren.

[Shagdarsuren] *At today's session, we discussed the question of renewing Mongolia's state and government structure. It was dictated by the renewal requirements, of streamlining the country's political and economic system. Another important question on the agenda of the session was a draft law on political parties. Last few months witnessed the mushrooming of many different political parties, public movements, and associations. Hence, there is need to ensure legal guarantee for the activity of these political parties. I hope the session will adopt proper, effective decisions on the discussed questions, said Mr. Shagdarsuren.*

[Female announcer] Here it should be noted that just on the eve of the session on Wednesday, the Mongolian Government has published in press its socioeconomic renewal program which is aimed at improving the living standard of the Mongolian people and accelerating the country's economic development.

MPRP Central Committee Apparatus Reduced

OW1005094790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee apparatus was reduced by 50 percent and its technical personnel was significantly reduced. Now the party Central Committee has three departments and one sector instead of the previous eight departments. This decision was adopted to implement the (?relevant) resolution of the early April extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Opposition Blamed for 'Disorders,' 'Violence'

OW1005101290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Ochirbat has met with veterans of the party, revolution, and labor and said that the party's new program is wholly directed at deep-going changes in social life, development of democracy, confirmation of progressive public relations, and ensurance of genuine freedom and rights of citizens. However, he said that some members of the Mongolian Democratic Association and the Mongolian Democratic Party and a number of new parties and associations do not want to see and do not recognize but even distort the ongoing changes in the country's social life.

He noted that the Mongolian Democraic Association and the Mongolian Democratic Party, in their striving toward state power, resort not to the best methods of struggle which result in disorders and violence of normal mode of life of the country.

The ruling party leader has ruled out the possibility of coming to power through nondemocratic methods.

Goals of New Workers' Association Outlined

OW0805233490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 3 May 90

[Text] The United Association of Mongolian Workers, such is the name of a new political organization formed with the aim to promote the development of human democratic socialism in Mongolia. In economic sphere, the union will work for the development of different forms of socialist property, observance of [words indistinct], socialist division of labor, and development of market-oriented economic mechanism and extension of economic independence of enterprises.

In the social sphere, the union comes out for guaranteeing the genuine rights of the working people to the means of production, for elimination of deformations that resulted in partial unemployment. The new union supports the renewal activity of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and other forces in the interests of the country and the entire Mongolian working people.

North Korea

Anti-DLP, Anti-U.S. Protests in South Staged

SK1005053690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—More than 80,000 people staged fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" protests in 17 cities of South Korea on May 9 against the inauguration of the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP), a coalition of the pro-American reactionary forces, according to reports.

More than 20,000 students of 33 universities in Seoul held "inaugural ceremonies of a people's rally for the dissolution of the DLP" and "vowed to overthrow the DLP in solidarity with the people," claiming that "U.S. Ambassador Gregg, a former CIA Seoul station chief, was behind the plot of the three-party merger".

The protesters charged to the U.S. embassy, holding placards "Dissolve DLP," "Expel Gregg" and shouting "Drive out Yankees."

Out of some 30,000 people who were staging a demonstration in Myongdong, Seoul, a considerable number of them attacked the "U.S. Cultural Centre", setting it aflame.

Near the Seoul railway station a platoon of combat police was disarmed by protesters, and combat police buses were burnt.

Other protesters attacked the Pongchon Police Booth in Kwanak District.

The protesters also burned mock coffins of a U.S. flag and the "Democratic Liberal Party."

In Chonju, protesters stormed the local office building of the "DLP" and burned it by tossing firebombs.

Students of more than 100 universities in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taejon, Taegu, Suwon and other parts of South Korea rose in struggle, demanding the dissolution of the "DLP" and the resignation of the No Tae-u "government" and chanting anti-U.S. slogans.

The anti-"DLP" struggle was joined by dissidents including Yi Pu-yong, permanent chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of the Democratic Alliance for the Building of a People's Political Party, and Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu.

Upset by the massive resistance, the No Tae-u group mobilized over 130,000 police troops to suppress the resistance.

U.S. Nuclear Arms in South Denounced

SK1005003490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0828 GMT 8 May 90

[Unattributed special article: "The U.S. Imperialists Have No Justification To Convert South Korea Into a Nuclear Base"]

[Text] Today, preventing the danger of nuclear war and defending peace on the Korean peninsula is a pressing issue that needs to be resolved in the international arena. Although the international situation as a whole is steadily showing signs of relaxation, the situation on the Korean peninsula not only remains tense, but is also becoming more acute with each passing day.

The situation on the Korean peninsula, where the dark nuclear clouds pregnant with the danger of explosion hang low, is invoking a great deal of uneasiness and concern among the people at home and abroad. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, while continually introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea persistently cling to the policy of nuclear war.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Speaking from an impartial standpoint, the United States has no justification whatsoever to introduce nuclear weapons into South Korea in a standoff—when we have no nuclear weapons—and to convert it into a nuclear base.

The basic U.S. strategy is to achieve nuclear superiority and bring the whole world into their sphere of influence by force. In executing such an aggressive global strategy, the U.S. imperialists attach special significance to Asia and the Pacific, and the Korean peninsula in particular. Using South Korea, their last colonial support point linked to the continent, as the forward base in the frontline, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have deployed more than 1,000 units of nuclear weapons of various descriptions and the means to deliver them, a number that amounts to more than half the nuclear weapons deployed in the Far East.

South Korea now has the most dense deployment of nuclear weapons in the world, four times higher than in the NATO region. In addition, the U.S. imperialist aggressors keep a vast number of nuclear forces deployed in South Korea's neighboring areas, in Asia, and the Pacific, on the ground and at sea, in a posture of constant combat readiness to be ferried immediately to the frontline in Korea in an emergency, while giving the commanders of U.S. forces stationed in these areas the authority to use the nuclear weapons at their own discretion.

As demonstrated by all the facts, South Korea has become the source of the world's most dangerous nuclear war. The situation prevailing in Korea is so acute that even a trivial, accidental cause can lead to nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets are babbling as if converting South Korea into a nuclear base were necessary to defend security in the United States and South Korea from somebody else's threats and to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula. It is brigandish logic, a complete reversal of the facts, to introduce nuclear weapons into South Korea in a standoff with us who have no nuclear weapons and to turn it into a nuclear base, while citing somebody else's threat as an excuse to do so.

We have consistently called for the question of national reunification, our nation's internal affair, to be settled through dialogue and negotiations by peaceful means, not by means of war or confrontation. We have stated on more than one occasion that we have no intention of forcing our ideology and system on others under any circumstances and that, accordingly, we have no intention of invading the South.

In recent years alone, we have put forward various constructive proposals for reunification to eradicate the danger of nuclear war which prevails on the Korean peninsula, and for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, such as proposals for tripartite talks, North-South parliamentary talks, talks between military authorities, North-South high-level political and military talks, as well as a proposal for converting the Korean

peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone; a proposal for holding multinational disarmament talks for phased reduction of armed forces; and comprehensive peace proposal; and four principles for guaranteeing peace, and have spared no sincere effort for their realization.

This year, too, we have put forward an epochal proposal for reunification, calling for the breaking down of the concrete wall built in areas south of the Military Demarcation Line and free travel and full-scale opening between the North and South, all for the purpose of creating a phase favorable to peace and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets again, however, challenged as in the past our new proposal for reunification with vicious anticommunist confrontation and an adventurous war exercise. This tellingly proves that the realistic danger prevailing on the Korean peninsula stems from the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupying South Korea and their maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war.

The core of the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Korea is to overpower our republic at one stroke with a preemptive nuclear strike and ensure the right to dominate the whole of the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists are accelerating their preparations to translate such a strategy into actual warfare through such an adventurous war exercise as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have been conducting for years by mobilizing a vast number of forces is, from start to finish, a preliminary nuclear war and nuclear test war aimed at perfecting the operational preparations to mount a preemptive strike against us.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have been further increasing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula since they allowed, a few years ago, a nuclear command aircraft called (?EA-4), also known as an airborne nuclear war command center, to participate in this war exercise. Not only have the U.S. imperialist aggressors established an operational, command, and communications system to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, but they have even deployed rapid reaction units, combat ready around the clock, which are capable of going into action within five minutes in an emergency, carrying nuclear bombs.

Our national dignity and independence faces a grave challenge from the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it is our people who will suffer and it is also our land that will be ruined. Therefore, keeping the danger of a nuclear war from breaking out on the Korean peninsula is a very serious question tied to the life and death of our nation. To keep out the danger of a nuclear war and guarantee peace in Korea, it is imperative to have nuclear weapons and U.S. imperialist forces of aggression withdrawn from South Korea.

Our Republic is a non-nuclear state having no nuclear weapons. It is also a member state that has signed the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. So, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have no justification or excuses whatsoever to introduce nuclear weapons into South Korea and to convert it into a nuclear base or the site of a nuclear war exercise.

If U.S. nuclear weapons are targeted on other socialist countries in Asia, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should have withdrawn nuclear weapons from South Korea, as a matter of course, now that they have signed a treaty with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear weapons. As long as nuclear weapons and U.S. troops remain in South Korea, we cannot live in peace even for one day. Under no circumstances can we allow our national fate and the sacred land of the fatherland to be victims of the U.S. imperialist aggressors's nuclear confrontation.

To hold back the danger of nuclear war and ensure peace in Korea, not to mention frustrate the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war policy, not only fellow countrymen in the North and the South, but also overseas compatriots should have the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, those who are directly in charge of all the nuclear weapons and nuclear war, withdrawn immediately from South Korea by rising up as one.

Only when all the nuclear weapons are removed and U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea will the breeding ground for and the means of waging thermonuclear war be removed and peace be guaranteed.

To remove all the nuclear weapons and withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea is a precondition for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and for preventing thermonuclear war. For converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, before anybody else all the people in the North and the South should rise up as one in the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle at an early date, transcending the difference in thoughts, ideology, political views, and religions.

If the North and the South are at dagger points with each other and each regards the other with jealousy because of the difference in their thoughts, ideology, political views, and religions, thereby ignoring the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle, it will be our nation that will suffer and it will be the U.S. imperialist aggressors who will fish in the troubled water.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is closely tied to the overall situation in the world and preventing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is an important step for peace in the world.

When nuclear weapons and the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression are withdrawn from South Korea and the

Korean peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the danger of nuclear war will be eradicated from our country and a phase favorable to peace in and peaceful reunification of Korea will be created. Accordingly, it will greatly contribute to maintaining and consolidating peace in the world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are foolishly dreaming of easily overpowering us with a nuclear preemptive strike without retaliation, while increasing nuclear weapons in South Korea without let-up. However, this is an anachronistic pipe dream.

Our people and the peace-loving people of the world will never tolerate the U.S. imperialist aggressors' maneuvers to provoke nuclear war under any circumstances.

The more frenetic the U.S. imperialists become in their scheme to provoke nuclear war, the quicker it will bring only a tragic demise to them.

If the U.S. imperialists are not willing to suffer another shameful defeat in the presence of the world, they should abandon the nuclear war policy as demanded by our people and the peace-loving people of the world and leave South Korea taking along the occupation troops and nuclear weapons, without delay.

Joint Meeting on Situation in South Held

SK0905162090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of political parties and public organizations in the northern half of Korea was held at the People's Palace of Culture this afternoon in connection with the grave political situation and human rights situation in South Korea.

Present at the meeting were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the C.C., the WPK and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party; Chong Tu-hwan, presidium member of the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and senior officials of political parties and public organizations and officials concerned.

The meeting discussed emergency measures on the grave political situation and human rights situation in South Korea.

Yun Ki-pok made a report at the meeting.

He said:
Democracy is stifled and human rights are ruthlessly violated in South Korea due to the cruel and savage repressive rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The fascist clique hurled over 10,000 police troops into the place of the strike of the workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan on the early morning of April 28, overran the company precinct through "punitive operation" even with the mobilisation of warships and planes and arrested more than 600 workers.

They sent more than 2,000 police on the night of April 30 to occupy the "KBS," disperse its unionists who were in a sit-in protest demanding the democratization of the press and arrest some 330 of them. This was a savage fascist outrage.

They declared even "an emergency system" and put all the riot force on the round-the-clock emergency duty. On May 7, the traitor No Tae-u published "a special statement" justifying his clique's brutal repressive moves and openly revealing his intention to intensify the fascist suppression.

This is an open "declaration of suppression" against the people and all the national democratic forces demanding their vital rights and democratic liberties in South Korea, a heinous challenge to the people who aspire after independence, democracy and reunificatuon and an outrageous threat and blackmail, the reporter pointed out.

He said South Korea today has turned into a shocking crucible of fascism where human dignity and rights are violated and democratic rights and liberties are obliterated and the worst wasteland of human rights and democracy in the world.

The South Korean puppets' repressive offensive is aimed at stamping out the protests of the employees of the "KBS," the strike of the workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industries and the patriotic struggle of people of broad strata and thus destroying the struggle for democracy as a whole including the labour movement and defusing the crisis of their shaking rule at the point of the bayonet, he said, and stressed:

The United States is entirely to blame for the serious human rights situation and the fact that the people are falling victim to the fascist rule in South Korea today.

We cannot remain an onlooker to the misfortunes and sufferings of the fellow countrymen in South Korea, our sisters and brothers, the reporter said, and stressed: We should pay deep attention to the grave political situation and tragic human rights situation in South Korea and take a measure to accuse them before the world and denounce them.

Speeches were made at the meeting on the agenda item.

The meeting adopted a letter to political parties and organisations of all countries of the world.

Greetings Sent to Gorbachev on War Anniversary

SK1005065490 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 May 90

[Message of greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) and president of the DPRK, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR, on the anniversary of the Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Moscow, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR:

I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and on my own behalf, send warm congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

The Soviet people and Army, under the leadership of the CPSU, defended their Soviet motherland with honor, demonstrated the invincibility of the socialist system, and saved many peoples from the danger of fascist enslavement by routing the fascist aggressors through a display of mass heroism, bearing the brunt of World War II.

Through their arduous post-war struggle, the Soviet people rapidly rehabilitated the devastated national economy and successfully carried out a series of five-year plans.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and your people greater success in the future work for the prosperity of the Soviet Union and world peace and security.

I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples—relations that have a long historical tradition—will grow stronger and develop with each passing day.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK
[Dated] 8 May 1990, Pyongyang.

Foreign Ministry Condemns Japanese 'Suppression'

SK0905125390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 9 May 90

[Statement issued by the DPRK Foreign Ministry on 9 May]

[Text] Recently, the Japanese authorities' reckless provocations against our Republic and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] have become more flagrant with each passing day, and their tricks are becoming more vicious.

On the morning of 6 May, Japanese police authorities mobilized a few armored personnel carriers, a large number of armed policemen, and mobile units. They then forced an illegal search at the Tokyo Korean middle and high school, confiscating tens of thousands of papers. On the same day, they sent policemen storming into the Shinjuku branch office of Chongnyon in Tokyo, into the Clinic of Life for Koreans in Tokyo, and into eight other offices. They confiscated dozens of papers by force and arrested three Korean residents in Japan.

The Japanese police authorities illegally arrested Chongnyon functionaries by invoking unreasonable crimes and even forcefully searched their offices and the Korean middle and high school, which is a sacred site of national education for Korean residents in Japan. This is a product of an intolerable, antagonistic policy against our Republic and Chongnyon.

The Japanese reactionaries' barbaric acts, which were committed under a warlike atmosphere, remind one of the murderous and repressive maneuvers committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in Japan during the era of past colonial rule.

We are paying attention to the fact that the Japanese reactionaries' anti-Republic and anti-Chongnyon moves are peaking on the eve of No Tae-u's trip to Japan. Various facts graphically show that the Japanese authorities' barbarous suppression is a scheme of vicious political collaboration that was premeditated by Japan and the South Korean puppets.

All of the smear strategies that the Japanese reactionaries have used to suppress Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan have been high-handed. The current incident, however, has been unprecedented in terms of its brazen-faced and high-handed nature.

What cannot be overlooked is the fact that the Japanese authorities have paid lip service to their so-called reexamination of the past. They have paid lip service to pushing ahead for improved relations and to sending high-level delegations, saying that they wish contacts and dialogue with our country. However, they have heightened repressive maneuvers against Korean residents in Japan more than ever before, and they have taken an antagonistic stand against our Republic and Chongnyon.

Just as one cannot hide a gimlet in a sack, the Japanese authorities cannot conceal their true intention, even if they resort to all kinds of tricks and appeasement schemes while using double-dealing tactics by taking advantage of current trends.

The Korean people denounce the current repressive maneuvers of the Japanese authorities as a new undisguised expression of their antagonistic policy against our Republic. The Korean people revile these maneuvers as moves designed to demolish the Chongnyon organizations and to frustrate the patriotic movements of Korean residents in Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries' suppressive activities against Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan go entirely against the will of the Japanese people and the progressive forces who wish friendship and intimacy between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

The Japanese authorities should immediately stop acting like hooligans. They should immediately release those Korean citizens living in Japan whom they have arrested, and they should immediately take steps to erase today's antagonistic feelings created within Japan by the anti-Republic and anti-Chongnyon political maneuvers that run counter to current trends.

We absolutely will not tolerate any maneuvers to repress the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens living in Japan.

If the Japanese Government authorities continue to implement an antagonistic policy against our Republic and oppress Chongnyon and Korean citizens in Japan in defiance of our warnings, they will be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

[Dated] 9 May 1990, Pyongyang

Ambassador to China Holds News Conference

SK1005014790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] In relation to the remarks of the director general of the Japan Defense Agency who maliciously defamed and slandered us, a news conference was arranged on 7 May at our country's embassy in China. Reporters from China's papers, news agencies, and broadcast media participated in the news conference. Chu Chang-chun, our country's ambassador to China spoke at the news conference.

Referring to the remarks made by the director general of the Japan Defense Agency in a meeting in Australia, who babbled as if we were continuing to increase our military might and were importing high-powered weapons, and that this was the element of instability on the Korean peninsula and the Asian region, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun denounced this as a groundless and false fabrication and a vicious provocative revilement against our Republic.

He revealed that what is grave is the fact that remarks from the mouths of the Japanese reactionaries are becoming more war-like and tyrannical with each passing day and the number of revilement to pick a quarrel with us is increasing rapidly. He also revealed and denounced the Japanese reactionaries for further carrying out the hostile policy toward us along with the U.S. imperialists as its partner, which is becoming all the more candid.

He stated that the reason the Japanese reactionaries are defaming and slandering our peace-loving policies and recklessly picking a quarrel with us is a nasty trick to conceal their ugly true character as a nuclear accomplice with the U.S. imperialists and to rationalize their criminal act of attempting to reinvade us.

He exposed the fact that the so-called director general of the Japan Defense Agency picked a quarrel with us on our nuclear-free policy. He firmly condemned the act of the rascals who are doing nothing but defaming and slandering us by fabricating that those kinds of remarks were made, when in reality they were not made at all.

He warned that the Japanese authorities should not pick a quarrel with another person groundlessly but correctly carry out their peace policy and nuclear-free principle which they declared, listen to the demands of the Japanese people to make Japan a nuclear-free peace zone, and should not run amok recklessly in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. He also urged the Japanese reactionaries to give up their ambition of reinvading the Korean peninsula and the Asian region.

Party Delegation Departs for PRC 9 May

SK0905110390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Hamgyong provincial committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], left here today for China.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Han Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan and Chinese Consul General in Chongjin Jie Qihua.

Italian Beijing Bureau Chief Visits DPRK

Arrives in Pyongyang

SK0905052290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—Ilario Fiore, chief of the bureau of the Italian radio and television for the Far East in Beijing, arrived here Tuesday.

He was met at the airport by Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK0905110790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Ilario Fiore, chief of the bureau of the Italian Radio and Television for the Far East in Beijing, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were Kim Yong-sun, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guest. He arranged a luncheon for the latter.

Yasir 'Arafat Visits Pyongyang 10 May

Palestinian Delegation Arrives

SK1005041390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Pyogyang May 10 (KCNA)—A delegation of the state of Palestine led by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Palestine, arrived here today by special plane for an official visit to our country upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, and other officials concerned. The guests were enthusiastically welcomed at the airport by thousands of working people of Pyongyang.

Dailies Welcome Visit

SK1005053090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—All the papers here today carry editorials welcoming the Korean visit of a delegation of the State of Palestine headed by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The fourth visit to Korea by President Yasir 'Arafat is a manifestation of the Palestinian people's feelings of profound friendship with and trust in the Korean people, a NODONG SINMUN editorial says, and continues:
the current visit by a delegation of the State of Palestine marks a major landmark in upgrading to a new, higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples which have been established long ago and cemented on the common front against imperialism and strengthening the unity with the world people who advocate chajusong.

The Palestinian people are waging an indomitable struggle to retake the lost territory and achieve the national dignity and the sovereignty of the country.

The proclamation of the founding of the State of Palestine with Quds as the capital on November 15, 1988, was a shining victory of the Palestinian people in their struggle for the independence of the country against Israeli invaders and an event of weighty importance in the development of the Palestinian revolutionary movement.

Today the Palestinian people are valiantly struggling with the firm determination to fight it out till the flag of Palestine has been hoisted in the sky above Quds.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, called for an international conference for peace in the Middle East involving all the parties concerned including the PLO for a fair and peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue and for peace in the Middle East and are making positive efforts for its convocation.

The Korean people have supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people, always standing behind them, and this stand of ours will remain unchanged in the future.

A MINJU CHOSON editorial stresses that the Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past make all possible efforts to further strengthen and develop friendship and unity with the Palestinian people.

Anniversary of Thai Relations Celebrated

SK0805052790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Thailand.

Noting that with the establishment of the diplomatic relations on May 8, 1975 understanding between the two peoples has been promoted and their friendly relations developed, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand, both Asian and developing countries, is contributing to the acceleration of the building of a new life in the two countries and to peace and stability in Asia.

Today the Thai people are making successes in building a new life.

The Korean people are rejoiced over them.

The Korea-Thailand friendship will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says the Korean people who value the development of friendly relations with other Asian peoples will make efforts in the future, too, for the development of friendly and cooperative relations with the Thai people.

Party Leaders Send Greetings to Kim Il-song

SK1005044290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages from Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; A. Vassalo, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malta; Rolando Brena Pantoja, president of the Executive Committee of the National Left Revolutionary Union of Peru; and David Baz, chairman of the National Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon; on the occasion of his birthday.

The messages extended warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song on his birthday and sincerely wished him good health and long life.

Attention Paid to Specialization of School Sports

SK0505102490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 5 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—Keen attention is paid to the specialisation of school sports events in Korea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il acquainted himself with the after-school sports activities of a senior middle school in Singye County, North Hwanghae Province, on April 18, 1974, and indicated the way of rapidly developing sports technique by making each school specialise in one sports event or more.

And he provided all schools with sufficient sports facilities and apparatuses.

He took care that national sports games of school youth and children for "the April 18 Cup" involving different events were held every year and a powerful drive for the title of model sports school was waged.

As a result, schools have scrupulously organised after-school sports activities and specialised in sports events, in the course of which each pupil has acquired one sports technique or more and the number of "soccer school," "table tennis school," "boxing school" and "rhythmic gymnastics school" is on an increase year after year.

Over the last 16 years since the party put forward the policy of specialising sports events at schools 23,163 sports circles involving 233,000 members have been active, specializing in 17 sports events.

Sixty sports circles specializing in different events won the cup for three consecutive years at national sports games of school youth and children for "the April 18 Cup" held annually to be permanent possessors of the cup.

Specialised sports circles have so far trained 9,000 sportsmen and among them are Yi Pun-hui, Chu Chong-chol, Yu Son-pok and other well-known merited sportsmen.

2,800 school children competed in 13 events at the sports games in specialised events which were held for the 17th time this year.

This clearly shows that promising sports reserves of soccer, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, marathon, weightlifting, heavy gymnastics, boxing and other events are trained in this course.

Heavy Industrial Construction Accelerated

SK0705221890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—Industrial construction of vast scale including the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and a 2 million-ton steel works is making successful progress in Korea.

The constructors of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex have carried out a test operation of some equipment of various processes including kiln No.1 and dust coal and power transmission and transformer systems and are expanding the results. They have created favourable conditions for the construction and operation of the complex by completing the building of the Chongdan-tokdal railway and the railway line branching into the complex.

The builders of the 2 million-ton steel works carried out a huge amount of groundwork excavation and concrete tamping and erected hundreds of concrete pillars in a few months.

The construction of ten odd large-scale hydraulic and thermal power stations and hundreds of minor hydraulic power stations with an aggregate generating capacity of millions of kw is progressing at a fast speed.

The coal and ore mine construction is being powerfully accelerated.

The Hwapung, Chongnam, Chilli, Hamyon, Soksong and Kukdong Coal Mines will be commissioned this year to add millions of tons to the production capacity. Mine developing is brisk in Musan and Komdok and other districts with rich deposits.

The Sinpa youth mine and the Chongpyong mine have been commissioned and a new pit of the Sangso youth mine has been built. Projects are under way to create 3

million tons of dressing capacity, 2.2 million tons of crushing capacity and 2 million tons of ore conveyance capacity

Modern production bases are cropping up in different parts of the country to radically develop the machine tool, electronic and automation industries.

And capital construction to reinforce and modernise metal, chemical, building-material and light industrial factories is making headway on a large scale.

This gigantic industrial construction in Korea is an important part of the work for attaining the vast goals of the current seven-year plan ahead of schedule and radically improving the standard of the people's living.

Iron, Steel Output on 'Sharp Increase'

SK0705103190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—Iron and steel output is on a sharp increase at the works under the Korean Ministry of Metal Industry.

The last one month witnessed a 20 percent gain in steel output and a 40 percent jump in rolled steel output above the same period last year.

The Chollima Steel Complex overfulfilled its April targets on all indices and is now expanding these achievements.

The workers of Steel Shop No. 1 have markedly cut power consumption for each ton of steel and shortened the time of a heat per charge by one hour or more.

The workers of the Songjin Steel Complex boosted output 36,000 tons in steel and 23,900 tons in rolled steel in the first four months of this year above the same period last year.

The furnacemen of the blast furnace shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex have lifted the output of molten iron per tapping, while largely lowering the fuel consumption per ton of pig iron below last year's average.

Steel makers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex are steadily augmenting iron and steel output by a dynamic drive for increased production and economy.

The Korean metal industry depending on home resources produces in 33 days the same amount of pig iron as was turned out a year before liberation, steel in 12 days and rolled steel in 10 days.

Yangdok Develops by 'Effectively Using Mountains'

SK0805102890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)—Yangdok County situated in the central part of Korea is developing economy and enhancing the people's living standard by effectively using mountains.

The total industrial output value of the county has increased 2,270 times that in 1947, of which the local industrial output value 9,000 times.

The grain production has grown 2.8 times in the same period.

Modern dwelling houses stand in rows and there are 45 schools at various levels and 40 odd health centers in the county.

Yangdok County was a backward rural consumer area before the country's liberation on August 15, 1945. It has now turned into a solid industrial production base and a people's paradise. This is a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song visited Yangdok County in May 1946 and Unha-Ri, a remote area of the county, in the fall next year to teach that farmers there must tend land effectively and turn all mountains into "gold mountains", if they are to enjoy a life not worse than the life of the people in the plain areas.

He visited Yangdok County several times in the later period and indicated ways and orientations to develop economy and raise the people's living standard, firmly relying on the local resources.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took meticulous care so that Yangdok County could improve the people's living through the many-sided use of mountains.

The county people turned out in the creation of "gold mountains".

They have brought into shape 1,400 hectares of oak forests, 600 hectares of pinenut forests, 400 hectares of wild pear forests, turning all mountains into wild fruits forests, edible green and medicinal herb plots.

The county annually collects an average of 3,000 tons of wild fruits, 100 tons of edible greens and 70 tons of medicinal herbs and other mountain resources.

90 percent of the consumer goods produced in the county and 70 percent of the trade turnover are obtained from mountain resources and local raw materials.

There are more than 20 modern local industrial factories in the county which produce 2,500 kinds of consumer and manufactured goods.

50 kinds of exports produced in the county are popular.

Power Plants Overfulfilling Daily Quotas

SK0905113190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—Power stations across Korea increased power production this month by 12 percent as against the same month of last year.

The Pukchang thermal power complex boosted it by 100 million kwh in April above March and is expanding the success in May.

The Sunchon thermal power plant fulfilled its April assignments far ahead of schedule and is now keeping production on a higher level.

The Changjingang power station is overfulfilling its daily quotas 20 percent by operating the generating equipment at full capacity.

The Hochon-gang, Pujon-gang and Kanggye youth power stations are overfulfilling their daily assignments through a vigorous drive for increased production.

South Korea

Students Attack U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul

First Floor on Fire

SK0905131790 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] At around 2000 [1100 GMT] this evening, some of the students who were staging demonstrations, after occupying the road in front of the U.S. Cultural Center, threw about 10 firebombs into the center. As a result, the entire first floor was burned.

The students blocked the advance of fire trucks by setting up barricades across the eight-lane road. Therefore, the fire is spreading to the second floor. The students also threw stones at the Cultural Center, which is on fire, and broke all the windows on one side.

Further on Demonstration, Fire

SK0905133290 Seoul YONHAP in English 1324 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—The U.S. Cultural Center building in downtown Seoul was partly burnt Wednesday by a firebomb attack by radical students, police said. Flames raged from the first floor to the upstairs of the center at 8:30 P.M. [1130 GMT], but the fire was nearly brought under control by U.S. Army fire-engines as of 10:00 P.M. [1300 GMT], police said.

Some 2,000 students, occupying a broad street in front of the cultural center armed with petrol bombs, steel pipes and rocks, were confronting with riot police when some of them hurled a dozen of firebombs to the Cultural Center building, according to the police. The first floor and part of the second floor of the four-story building was burnt while nearly 5,000 students were setting up barricades of cement blocks and garbage trucks on the roads leading to the Cultural Center, blocking police fire trucks from approaching the building, it said.

The U.S. Army fire-engines belatedly rushed to the scene to fight the fire, police said. No injuries inside the Cultural Center were reported.

The attack was part of large-scale student protests against South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party, which was formally inaugurated in a national party convention earlier in the day.

Scores of street battles erupted in Seoul and other major cities between the tear gas-firing riot police and radical students and dissidents hurling petrol bombs and rocks.

Demonstrations, Attack Reported

OW0905133990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 9 May 90

[Report on demonstrations by a group of students and citizens in Seoul by anchorman Hatsuhisa Takashima from the NHK studio in Tokyo and reporter Hideki Akiyama at the NHK Bureau in Seoul—from "NHK News 21" program]

[Text] [Takashima] First, the news on the situation in Seoul. The first congress of the ruling party of South Korea, the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] which was formed by a merger of three parties in February, was held in Seoul today. Several tens of thousand students and citizens objecting to the ruling party are clashing repeatedly with riot police while trying to hold a rally.

President No Tae-u was elected as first president of the party at the party congress. But the tens of thousands of students and citizens clashed violently with riot police in the process of attempting to hold a protest rally at a square before the City Hall this evening. These people are opposed to the party merger, insisting that it will lead to one-party autocratic rule.

Shortly after 2000 today, a group of students began throwing rocks and fire bombs at the U.S. Cultural Center in downtown Seoul, in maybe the first large street demonstration this year. We will hear about the current situation in Seoul from reporter Akiyama now in Seoul.

What is the situation there now, Mr Akiyama?

[Begin Akiyama report by phone; video shows scenes of demonstrations earlier today. Students are seen throwing rocks at riot police and throwing an object into the window of the U.S. Cultural Center. Video switches to shots of a bus burning in the street and a group of students sitting and shouting in the street] There are several thounsand students assembled in front of the U.S. Cultural Center now and they are continuing to throw rocks at it. The U.S. Cultural Center is located about 200 meters away from the NHK Seoul Bureau from which I am speaking now. Smoke from tear-gas

bombs fired by riot police is coming into this room and I feel pain in my eyes and nose.

The students planned to hold a rally at the City Hall plaza in the central part of Seoul from 1700 and tens of thousands of people began demonstrations near and around the City Hall as you see. [Video shows scenes of demonstrations in Seoul] Even now the situation is such that the students are overwhelming the riot police. They are continuing to throw fire bombs and rocks. There is no sign that this commotion is calming down.

[Takashima] What are the demands of the students?

[Akiyama] Those who planned this assembly today are Korea's largest student organization, National Council of Student Representatives, and its opposing organization People's Federation. These two organizations insist that the DLP, which held its inaugurative congress today, is seeking a prolonged rule and disregarding the voices of the people. They have been saying that they cannot recognize the party and insist that the DLP should be dissolved.

[Takashima] I see. So you can say that from what it looks to you now, the demonstrations and clashes are not about to stop. It that so?

[Akiyama] Yes, I think this commotion will last for some time. The government authorities are making moves to disperse the student demonstrations at an early stage somehow by reinforcing the riot police.

[Takashima] You have heard news from Seoul. Thank you.

U.S. Accused of Backing DLP

OW0905153390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1458 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 9 KYODO—Tens of thousands of students battled riot police in 17 cities across South Korea on Wednesday in what appears to be the largest antigovernment demonstrations since President No Tae-u took office in 1988.

In downtown Seoul, over 30,000 students took to the streets and some hurled fire bombs and rocks, demanding the ouster of No and the disbanding of his three-month-old Democratic Liberal Party (DLP). Seoul police reported about 100 people were injured. The DLP—a merger of No's governing party and two opposition groups—was officially established earlier in the day when it elected No as party president at its first convention.

Protesters in the nation's capital set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center and forced evening rush hour traffic to a halt in the commercial district as riot police sought to dislodge the dissidents with tear gas. The students said No is backed by the United States and accused him of trying to monopolize power and backtrack on the road toward greater democratization.

Local shops lowered their shutters as clouds of tear gas permeated narrow alleys and students and riot police surged back and forth in a struggle to control the city's central arteries. Demonstrators blamed the government and DLP for skyrocketing prices, particularly of land, and opposed No's scheduled visit to Japan later this month, calling it humiliating to Koreans. The governments of Japan and South Korea announced on Tuesday that No is visiting Japan as a state guest May 24-26.

Clashes were reported in 17 cities and on scores of college campuses, where riot police tried to prevent students from leaving college grounds to march in the city streets. Organizers estimated over 100,000 citizens joined in what they said were the largest protests in recent years.

The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, led by Kim Tae-chung, denounced the DLP as "anti-democratic" and was joined by the fellow opposition Democratic Party in pledging to fight against the new Super Party, which occupies over 70 percent of all the seats in the National Assembly.

The ruling DLP has seen its popularity plummet since it was formed, with recent polls showing a support rate of 14 percent, down from 50 percent when it was first proposed in January. Many citizens have become disillusioned with the DLP following an economic downturn and internal squabbling among the new party's leadership, political analysts said.

Dissidents were further angered by moves which they say are intended to replace the executive presidential system with a parliamentary cabinet one, further removing the public from the process of electing the nation's leader.

In 1988, No became the first president in 16 years to come to office through direct election, succeeding Chon Tu-hwan. His five-year term ends in 1993.

'Violent Street Protests' Staged

SK0905120990 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 9 (YONHAP)—Scores of thousand radical dissidents and students staged violent street protests simultaneously in Seoul and 16 other cities of South Korea Wednesday to demand the dissolution of the giant ruling party which had its first national convention earlier that day.

The protesters battled riot police with firebombs and rocks in most of the cities as police blocked them from marching out of their campuses to the venues where a dissident group was to hold mass rallies to call for the dissolution of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and the overthrow of president No Tae-u's government.

In Seoul, over 10,000 demonstrators staged a violent clash with riot police near Shinsegye Department Store, chanting slogans "Down with DLP, down with No."

Radical students threw over 1,000 firebombs and rocks at riot police, once paralysing traffic in the downtown area.

An aggregate 18,000 students of 32 universities and colleges in Seoul had separate gatherings at their campuses and took to nearby streets to march to the City Hall Plaza where a public rally was supposed to be held under the leadership of the "National Coalition for the Dissolution of DLP and the Struggle for the Basic Rights of the People."

A police van was burnt in a street clash near Kyonghui University of Seoul, where over 1,000 students pelted about 500 firebombs at riot police. A police box near Seoul National University was attacked with 20 firebombs. In Taejon, nearly 20 students of Mogwon College burnt a police bus.

Students Arrested at U.S. Embassy

SK0905124490 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 May 90 p 15

[Text] At 1100 [0200 GMT] on 9 May, nine college students staged a sit-in in front of the U.S. Embassy in Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul, for about five minutes, shouting the slogan: "The United States, which interferes in domestic affairs, should withdraw!" They also displayed a placard reading: "Let us dissolve the Democratic Liberal Party and expel Gregg!" They were all arrested by police while staging the sit-in.

DLP Leaders 'Regret' Attack

SK1005093990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0907 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—Ruling party leaders have told Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific Affairs, that they "regret" the firebomb attack on the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul by protesters Wednesday night. The regret for the blaze, which did extensive damage but caused no injuries, was expressed during a courtesy call on DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] headquarters by Solomon on Thursday.

Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the DLP's leadership council, said his party would do its utmost to restore people's confidence in the United States while Solomon expressed his hope for political stability.

Kim Chong-pil, a member of the three-man DLP leadership council, expressed regret while Pak Tae-chun, the third member of the council, said the fire was "an unhappy thing" and "an act far from the public heart of the Korean people."

Solomon arrived Tuesday for a three-day visit. He leaves Friday to continue his Asian tour, which will also take him to Thailand, Laos, Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

U.S. Official Asked To 'Mediate' With Soviets

SK1005003190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 90 p 2

[Text] Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Chong-pin yesterday called on a senior U.S. government official to convey Korea's hope for diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who is scheduled to meet U.S. President George Bush early next month. He also asked Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, at his office to mediate to get the Soviet's tacit approval for Korea's admission to the United Nations during the Bush-Gorbachev summit, officials present at the meeting said.

In February, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung proposed a meeting with his Soviet counterpart Edward Shevardnadze to upgrade consular relations to the level of ambassadors but no replies have yet been received. The officials further quoted Yi as asking Solomon to join hands with Soviet officials to put pressure on North Korea to open its doors and accept Seoul's calls for direct negotiations.

During their one-hour talk, Yi and Solomon discussed ways to have Pyongyang sign a safeguard accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency to enable foreign experts to examine nuclear facilities in the closed North Korean society.

North, U.S. Exchange Correspondence Via USSR

SK0905232390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 90 p 1

[Text] Seoul (AP)—Communist North Korea has sent a letter to the United States via the Soviet Union and Washington has responded, informed sources said Wednesday. The contents of the letter were not made public, but Washington and Moscow have been encouraging the reclusive, totalitarian North to work toward detente with capitalist South Korea to ease tensions on the bitterly divided peninsula.

It was unclear whether this was the first such written correspondence between Washington and North Korea's government in Pyongyang. The two nations have no diplomatic relations.

Despite the collapse of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe, North Korea has remained closed and is one of the last hard-line Communist states.

Word of the correspondence coincides with a three-day trip to Seoul by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon, who met Wednesday with South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung. Korean news reports said Solomon and Choe discussed efforts to ease tensions and create an atmosphere for dialogue between the two Koreas, divided since 1945.

It was not known if the exchange of letters was discussed, but one source close to the talks said "it would not be wrong to assume it was." The sources who confirmed the letter exchange spoke on condition they not be further identified.

American diplomats have met North Korean officials in Beijing seven times over the past year, but U.S. officials have said there has been little change in the North's attitude toward the South.

Japan Claims Korean Remains Repatriated

SK0905082490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 (YONHAP)—Where have all the bodies gone? Japan says the ashes of 7,643 Koreans drafted during World War II were handed over to South Korea in 1948. The grieving families say they never received the remains of their loved ones.

The Seoul-based Association of the Bereaved Families of Pacific War Victims, headed by Pae Hae-won, 55, suspects the Japanese Government of having either scattered the remains on the sea between the two countries or abandoned them somewhere. Association members say there are rumors that a Japanese ship carrying the remains entered the Korean port of Pusan but sailed without unloading them because of a dockside protest by Koreans who shouted, "Send my son back alive."

Officials at the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare said Tuesday that the remains of 4,597 Korean soldiers and workers, were repatriated aboard the Bogota-Maru on Feb. 3, 1948, and the remains of 3,046 others aboard the Ogon-Maru on May 31, 1948, along with a list of their names. Both the ships originated from Sasebo, Nagasaki prefecture, and were to arrive in Pusan, they said.

Matsuo Murase, a division chief of the ministry's relief bureau, and other bureau officials, told YONHAP correspondents that there is documentary evidence the remains were returned and suggested inquiries be directed to the Korean Government, but no one was able to name the department that allegedly received the remains from Japan.

"It was shortly after the war that Japan repatriated the Korean remains. As the Japanese Administration was under the control of the Allied General Headquarters at that time, it failed to keep all the related documents," an official said.

Association director Yang Sun-im, 46, says some Koreans are still waiting and weeping, staring at the waters off Pusan in the belief that Japan spread the ashes of their loved ones there. Kim Sang-won, 63, head of the association's Pusan branch, also believes the remains were scattered in the sea off Pusan.

"When I visited the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare in April 1975, I demanded the officials there tell me the truth and explained that none of us families had retrieved the remains. An official then told me that the fate of the remains was a mystery and the ship carrying them left Pusan for no clear reason.

"I believe the Japanese discarded the ashes in the sea, but I have not made the claim public because I have no clear evidence," he said recently.

Bulgarian Delegation Due for Economic Talks

SK1005060290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—A Bulgarian Government delegation will arrive in Seoul on May 20 to discuss bilateral economic cooperation, the foreign ministry said Thursday.

The Bulgarians, led by Deputy Foreign Economic Relations Minister Konstantin Glavanakov, will stay until May 22 and meet Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha and other Korean officials.

Seoul and Sofia established full diplomatic ties in March.

$8.93 Million in Contracts Signed With Vietnam

SK1005060690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—South Korean Companies signed contracts worth 8.93 million U.S. dollars with Vietnamese businessmen and discussed an additional 46.72 million dollars worth of deals at a trade fair in Ho Chi Minh City from April 28-May 7, a spokesman for the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. said Thursday. Sixteen Korean businesses took part in the "Quang Trung April Fair," including Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar, Daewoo and Doosan, he said.

It is the first time Korea has had a pavilion at a Vietnamese fair since the fall of South Vietnam in 1975, he said. He said the Korean pavilion was overwhelmingly more popular than those of Japan, Taiwan, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Poland, attracting an estimated 100,000 visitors.

French Research Minister Arrives in Seoul

SK1005003390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 90 p 3

[Text] French Research-Technology Minister Hubert Curien will arrive in Seoul today for an official four-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Chong Kun-mo.

While in Korea, Curien will discuss with Chong scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. The French minister will also have talks with Energy-Resources Minsiter Yi Hui-il and Pak Won-hui, president of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology. He will visit the Taedok Science Town Saturday to meet chiefs of research institutes there.

New UN Ambassador Leaves for New York Post

SK1005010190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 90 p 2

[Text] Ambassador to the United Nations Hyon Hong-chu left for New York yesterday to assume his new post.

Hyon, former minister of legislation, succeeds Pak Sang-yong, who headed the Korean mission to the United Nations for about two and a half years.

North's Yongbyon Nuclear Plant Reportedly Fake

SK0905140090 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 May 90 p 2

[Text] Hong Kong, YONHAP—On 9 May, THE SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reports that foreign diplomats in Pyongyang have doubts about a report that says North Korea will have nuclear weapons within two years by using the nuclear power plant it has built in Yongbyon. The POST also reports that these diplomats assume that North Korea, skilled in propaganda tactics, built a dummy [wijang] facility that appears to be a nuclear power station and reprocessing plant.

In an article by its Beijing correspondent, who recently visited Pyongyang, the POST notes that foreign diplomats in Pyongyang, including those from East Europe, think that the nuclear reprocessing plant in Yongbyon is a dummy facility designed to look like a real one. The POST also notes that it is highly possible that this is a "kind of profound fraud concerning nuclear weapons" designed to strengthen Kim Il-song's bargaining position during future North-South Korean talks.

North Ship To Visit Osaka During No's Visit

SK1005013190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 90 p 1

[Text] Osaka—North Korea's operation ship, Tongkon-Aeguk-ho, is believed to pull into the port here timed with the visit of President No Tae-u to Japan, raising suspicion about its real motivation. The North Korean authorities notified concerned Japanese authorities of its intention to send the ship there for maintenance purposes.

According to the Japanese authorities, the ship is to be given a maintenance check at a shipyard in the port from May 15 till May 25, according to a daily published here. President No is to visit Tokyo and here for three days from May 24.

The article in the daily said the request alerted Japan's security agency because of the fact that it was the very ship which made a visit to Burma shortly before the attempt on the life of former president Chon Tu-hwan during his official visit to that Southeast Asian nation. In the North Korea-engineered attack, four cabinet members and 13 other ranking officials accompanying Chon were killed when they visited Aung San Mausoleum. Chong escaped the attack because of his delayed arrival at the tomb.

No Tae-u Adviser Forecasts Change in North

SK1005042190 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 May 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Yi Tong-chu from Tokyo]

[Text] In an interview with Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, after pointing out that "North Korea has begun to change," Kim Hak-chun, adviser to the ROK president on social affairs, has said: "The system itself led by Kim Il-song and his son will not undergo a fundamental change. However, the rigidity of this system will slacken, and this move may be considered a change. Also, North Korea's opening up and its introduction of pragmatism will be a yardstick with which to gauge the degree of its change."

Adviser Kim also said that "it is important that the winds of revolution in Eastern Europe have begun to affect North Korea, too," and that "no closed system will be able to block the infiltration of information from outside in the modern era of the communications revolution."

Adviser Kim speculated that "even though it has no choice but to change, North Korea is in a dilemma in which if it changes, its system may collapse as a result." He also speculated: "North Korea has begun to undergo a 'controlled change' and has moved to establish special economic zones in Chongjin, Wonsan, and other cities. In two to three years, North Korea will undergo significant changes."

Adviser Kim also said: "I think it is time that North and South Korea sincerely deal with military affairs, and we are willing to do so."

Han Pil-song Postpones Trip to North

SK0905143290 Seoul YONHAP in English 1224 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 9 (OANA-YONHAP)—Han Pil-song, a 58-year-old South Korean farmer who had a tearful reunion with his sister from North Korea in Japan after 40 years of separation, said Wednesday he would postpone his planned visit to North Korea to see his mother because Pyongyang failed to guarantee his safe return to Seoul.

"I decided to suspend my visit to the North indefinitely as the North would not guarantee my safe return," Han said in a news conference. "But I will visit North Korea at any time only if the North guarantee the safety return," he said.

Han and his wife, Hong Ae-cha, 48, received an invitation from Han's sister, Pil-hwa, delivered through the

South Korean Red Cross in response to a letter expressing their hope to visit North Korea late March.

The couple originally planned to make a week-long trip to North Korea from May 15 as the government gave the green light to their plan to set foot on the North Korean soil. He made the decision soon after Yi Song-ho, acting president of the North Korean Red Cross, sent a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart and virtually rejected Han's demand that his safe return from Pyongyang be guaranteed.

Yi said the North will guarantee Han's safety during his stay in the North but that whether Han will return to the South is totally up to him and his family members, including his 85-year-old mother, living in the North. Han said he accepts Yi's remarks as a virtual objection to his trip to the North.

Han and his sister had a dramatic meeting after 40 years of separation on March 8, when she was in Japan as an official of the North Korean skating delegation to the 2nd Winter Asiad in Sapporo. Now a coach and vice chairwoman of the North Korean Speed Skating Association, she was the speed skating silver medalist in the 1964 Innsbruck Olympics.

Han and his wife hoped to make their trip to the North to meet his mother and other family members whom he has not seen since he sought for refuge in the South during the Korean war (1950-1953). The couple would have been the first South Koreans to visit the North for a family reunion on a private basis since the Korean war ended.

No Terms Situation 'Difficult' Not 'Crisis'

SK1005054290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0524 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, citing his government's ability to manage South Korea's "difficult" situation Thursday, cautioned that defining it as a crisis would cause concern among the public.

"It is true that the present situation is difficult, but not so difficult as to be termed 'a crisis in its entirety' as those in some quarters have. It will be overcome by government efforts and the cooperation of the people," No said. No, emerging from a prayer breakfast in western Seoul, said: "This situation will be overcome by our efforts and defining the situation as a crisis would rather concern the public."

Touching on his May 24 trip to Japan, No said, "The visit to Japan was planned a long time ago and timing is important for a summit. I hope there will be a breakthrough during the visit on the issue of Korean residents in Japan as they hope for."

There is a groundswell of public opinion that it is a bad time for No to visit Tokyo as Korea is experiencing political, social and economic troubles. No has cancelled visits to Canada, the United states and Mexico scheduled for after the trip to Japan.

No called for early normalization of broadcasting at the state-run Korea Broadcasting System [KBS], saying the prolonged strike had met a negative response from the people as KBS should be a social media and shape public opinion. Tension is sweeping Korea as anti-government demonstrations increase alongside industrial unrest and discontent over the government's economic failures.

KBS Guild Leaders Agree To Resume Broadcasts

SK1005053990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—The strike-hit Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) will be broadcasting as normal Friday [11 May] despite avowals by unionized staff to the contrary, the heads of nine craft guilds said in a statement issued Wednesday evening.

Pak Chu-sang, head of the Management Workers Association and eight other guild leaders said they had agreed to end the month of abnormal broadcasting before the resignation of So Ki-won as president of the state-run network. The accord flies in the face of the union's decision in a meeting at the KBS annex in Yoido, western Seoul, at 2 P.M. the same day. In a meeting attended by 1,500 union members, the KBS workers emergency committee declared there would be no change in its demand for "So's resignation first, and normal broadcasting next."

An Tong-su, former chairman of the committee and wanted by police on charges of hindering business operation, took to the podium and called for a "struggle to the end for the democratization of broadcasting" and demanded that the government "realize democratization of broadcasting by dismissing So from the KBS presidency." After the meeting, An went straight to the Seoul District Prosecutor's southern branch office and turned himself in. Prosecutor Cho Chun-ung was told of the plan by An's attorney, Han Ki-chin, half an hour in advance.

An accused former government administration minister Kim Yong-kap, who had tried to mediate the dispute, of having nullified his efforts to end the work stoppage. "I didn't exchange any memorandum with Kim. He made all my efforts useless," said An, who announced April 28 that he had agreed with Kim, whom he recognized as a government envoy, on the normalization of broadcasting and the dismissal of So within a few days. Union members voted down An's agreement with Kim and questioned the credibility of the former cabinet member. Kim then denied he was a government-appointed mediator.

Moving to support staff seeking to resume normal broadcasting, the Seoul District Prosecutor's office began a search for five leaders of the emergency committee as soon as it obtained arrest warrants for them from the

Seoul District Court at 8 P.M. The five are committee chairman Kim Chol-su, Om Min-hyong, Cha Hyong-hun, Yi Hyong-mo and An Tok-sang. The prosecution has so far arrested 14 members of the KBS union for taking part in the strike.

Declaring Friday the "day of broadcasting normalization," the heads of the nine craft guilds demanded the government instantly withdraw the police from KBS headquarters and branches, guarantee the continued operation of the emergency committee and exhibit leniency in handling arrested unionists.

Some 4,000 staff members at Korea's largest network held a sit-in on April 11 in protest of the appointment of "pro-government and undemocratic" So as KBS president by the government. The network has three of Korea's four television channels and eight of its 12 radio stations.

The unrest spread to staff at the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC) and Christian Broadcasting System (CBS), who stopped work in sympathy with their KBS colleagues. MBC and CBS resumed normal operations after a few days.

PPD, DP Agree to Opposition Party Merger

SK0805085590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) and a group promoting formation of the Democratic Party (DP) agreed in principle Tuesday [8 May] to merge on a party-to-party basis and adopt a collective leadership system with the top leader elected by the supreme decision-making body.

In their first formal negotiations, held at the National Assembly, the two sides agreed that the merger should not be a simple amalgamation of their political groups but include all "democratic forces" willing to join them. It was also agreed that the merger should promote national reconciliation and minimize regional antagonism, and that the undemocratic elements of factionalism should be eliminated.

The negotiators, led by Kim Won-ki of the PPD and Kim Chong-kil of the DP, decided to meet again next Monday to discuss sharing party posts. The PPD has 70 lawmakers and the DP has eight.

In a statement after the meeting, the two sides declared their intention to "clear away the military dictatorship" and construct a single opposition party "embracing all democratic forces." They also agreed to struggle against the ruling Democratic Liberal Party in parallel with the merger talks.

Lawmaker Accused of 'Marring' Opposition Merger

SK0905103890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 9 (YONHAP)—A South Korean lawmaker was heavily criticized Wednesday for using the word "retirement" in the same sentence as the name Kim Tae-chung during a meeting with foreign correspondents.

Rep. Yi Ki-taek, who is simultaneously trying to form a new opposition party and engineer the merger of his small group with Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), was accused of "marring the climate" for an opposition merger. The remarks that offended the tender sensibilities of Kim loyalists were: "some members (of my group) argue for the retirement of Kim Tae-chung as PPD president before the merger, while others want an election to choose a new party head after the merger."

Rep. Yu Chun-sang, a member of the PPD and chairman of the National Assembly Economic-Science Committee, accused Yi of having poured cold water on efforts to form a bigger opposition. "I don't know why he made such a remark on the very day when representatives from the two sides met to discuss the merger," he said.

PPD spokesman Kim Tae-sik said, "I have to cautiously point out that Yi's remarks May adversely affect the merger efforts."

Rep. Son Chu-hang, a PPD vice president, said, "Yi stands in the way to an opposition merger. He has betrayed his own boss several times." Son was apparently referring to conflicts between Yi and Kim Yong-sam when the two were leading members of the now-defunct opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

Chang Sok-hwa, spokesman for Yi's formative Democratic Party [DP], said he hoped the PPD would ignore Yi's remarks "as they were his personal opinion."

Rep. Pak Chan-chong, a Democratic Party Member who has been crusading for the opposition merger most ardently, said all DP members should abstain from statements that might damage opposition unity. The PPD and DP have provisionally agreed to elect a new party head after they merge.

Election of DLP Inchon Chapter Head Aborted

SK0805015990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 90 p 2

[Text] Lawmakers and deputies of the now-dissolved Democratic Justice Party boycotted yesterday a meeting to elect Rep. Chong Chong-hun as chairman of the Inchon chapter of the new Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]. Because of the boycot, Rep. Chong, who has been picked up as chairman by the three faction leaders, failed to be elected.

They stayed away from the venue site of Songdo Beach Hotel to foil Rep. Chong, who belonged to the now-dissolved Reunification Democrtic Party, in another development of feuding. The new DLP is to hold its inaugural convention tomorrow. The new ruling party is a product of a merger of the former ruling party and two opposition parties.

Opposition Party Assails 'Cabinet System'

SK0905012390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 May 90 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "PPD Reactions"]

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] assailed the ruling party for its seeming intention to introduce the parliamentary cabinet system in place of the present presidential one. But, the attack was not as strong as had been expected.

PPD spokesman Kim Tae-sik said the ruling party's move is nothing but a scheme to remain in power for an "extended" period. He argued about the procedural matter that such an important issue should be dealt with in an open manner. It is not a thing to be dealt with like horse-trading in the backroom, he said of the lack of a clear-cut intention of the ruling camp.

In an amendment to the party platform, the ruling party indirectly revealed its intention to introduce the parliamentary cabinet system by saying "it would seek a new form of government in which the administration and the parliament are jointly held responsible to the people."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister Urges Visits

BK0405112790 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0933 GMT 4 May 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)—North Korea has called on Malaysia to introduce flights between the two countries and study the possibility of relaxing conditions to allow Malaysians to visit that country.

Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said the proposal was among several issues raised by North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Cha Pong-chu at their meeting here Friday [4 May]. Cha felt Malaysia Airlines (MAS) could introduce connecting flights to Pyongyang from Guangzhou in China and the North Korean airline could operate between Beijing and here. MAS flies once weekly to Guangzhou from Kuala Lumpur.

Consideration would be given to the request in efforts to seek new areas in bilateral relations, Dr. Abdullah told newsmen after the two-hour meeting. Cha arrived Thursday for a five-day visit to Malaysia.

Apart from international issues, the meeting also touched on trade and measures to promote cooperation in such fields as culture, youth, sports, science, and communications.

Dr. Abdullah said Cha also outlined efforts towards the reunification of North and South Korea and sounded the country's aspirations to see a single Korean representation in the United Nations.

North Korea also sought Malaysia's assistance to pave the way for diplomatic relations with the Philippines and to foster closer ties between Pyongyang, the United States, and Japan. Dr. Abdullah said: "This request is their recognition of Malaysia's presence in the international arena and I have given an assurance of our help."

Singapore

Economic Cooperation Agreement With Indonesia

BK0805125190 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] Singapore and Indonesia have signed an agreement to promote greater economic cooperation [words indistinct] avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion of income taxes. Singapore's Inland Revenue Department says this will be useful to investors in view of the recently announced plans by both governments to cooperate closely to develop Batam and the Riau Islands. The agreement also facilitates the use of the established financial markets in Singapore. It was signed by the Indonesian ambassador, Mr. Tuk Setyohadi, and Mr. Hsu Tse-Kwang, commissioner of the Inland Revenue Department.

Mr. Tuk Setyohadi said considerable efforts have been exerted at both government and private levels to expand bilateral economic relations. The agreement is another step forward in the creation of solid foundations for economic cooperation.

In his speech, Mr. Hsu said with the agreement, investors from the two countries will know precisely what the tax obligations are and [words indistinct] double taxation and enjoy tax reduction from certain types of income, greater concentration bringing their money onshore for economic activities [words indistinct].

The agreement will come into force after ratification by both governments. Singapore has similar agreements with 25 other countries including Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom.

Cambodia

Several Explosions in Phnom Penh Reported 9 May

AFP Reports Arrests

BK1005103090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 10 (AFP)—The Cambodian capital returned to business as usual Thursday [10 May] after at least three explosions rocked two areas of the city without causing injuries, officials said. Two people, including a soldier, had been arrested in connection with the blasts here Wednesday evening, they said.

Two plastic explosives devices, which are designed to make a lot of noise but not to kill, detonated in the Boeng Kengkang area to the south of Phnom Penh. Police were immediately alerted by a coded emergency signal—shots fired in the air since security forces lack conventional communication equipment—to seal off the area, check identity cards and halt the traffic flow. A suspect was arrested and was being held for questioning, an official said, adding that the explosions were probably aimed at sowing fear among the people. Police also arrested a soldier following a grenade blast, some two hours after the first two explosions in the downtown Don Penh area, an official said, adding the soldier was drunk at the time.

Journalists had seen a large number of armed police at the crossroads between the main Acha Mien Boulevard, running north to south, and Sivatha Boulevard, following the first blasts and gunfire. At least one ambulance and some military jeeps were seen driving along Acha Mien Boulevard.

Phnom Penh was placed under an overnight curfew shortly after a number of blasts rocked the city in October. The capital was last hit by explosions on January 6, the eve of 11th anniversary celebrations

marking the Vietnamese victory over the Khmer Rouge regime and the installation of the current government. The communist Khmer Rouge is now spearheading a tripartite resistance alliance's military campaign to overthrow the government. Resistance forces have stepped up activity in central Cambodia recently though they are based along the northwest borders with Thailand. Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Wednesday that this strategy was aimed at pinning down government forces elsewhere following their failure to gain control of the northwest provinces.

SPK Denies Clash

BK1005120590 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1108 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 May (SPK)—The radio "France-Inter" announced on 10 May that there was a clash in the heart of Phnom Penh City, capital of the State of Cambodia, on the night of 9 May.

Cambodian Press Agency SPK is authorized to deny this false report. In fact, there were only a few explosions triggered by some criminals.

SPK Reports Hun Sen's Views on Tokyo Meeting

BK1005114190 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1055 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 10—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said here Wednesday [9 May] he was going ahead with plans to attend a meeting in Tokyo next month with Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Prime Minister Hun Sen also said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that the government would consider Prince Sihanouk's request, made in a statement Monday in Beijing, to visit Phnom Penh-held areas of Cambodia in a bid to help the reconstruction of Cambodia if he sent a written request.

"I have not rejected or accepted the request," Prime Minister Hun Sen said. Prime Minister Hun Sen said he would attend the Tokyo meeting despite Prince Sihanouk's announcement Monday that he could not attend. Prince Sihanouk said in his statement that he was taking a temporary leave of absence as head of the coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge's Polpotists.

He also asked the Cambodian prime minister for permission to travel in areas held by the government forces who, according to analysts, hold about 90 percent of the country.

But Prime Minister Hun Sen slammed Prince Sihanouk's latest gesture and said that he was 70 percent certain that the prince would change his mind and attend the Tokyo meeting. The Cambodian premier said he had sent Japanese authorities his list of delegates to attend the meeting, which the Japanese Embassy in Thailand had told him would take place on June 5 or June 6. He said he planned to leave for Tokyo on June 3 or June 4. He also said that if Prince Sihanouk's desire to play a role in Cambodia's reconstruction was genuine, he should agree to an immediate cease-fire.

Chea Soth, Nguon Nhel Attend Religious Ceremony

BK0905083590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 May 90

[Excerpts] A solemn ceremony was held at Krang Thnung commune, Dangkao District, Phnom Penh city, on the morning of 5 May to set up a sacred boundary for the temple of Krang Thnung Monastery in the presence of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia. Also present were Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Party Committee, as well as leaders of various institutions at the municipal and central levels, Buddhist monks, laymen, nuns, students, and many local people. Comrade Kroch Than, chairman of the Dangkao District People's Committee, presented a report on the construction of the temple. [passage omitted]

Speaking during this ceremony, Comrade Chea Soth said: This is an achievement in addition to so many other achievements in the religious field as our party and state have always encouraged and assisted the Buddhist followers in taking care of, preserving, and developing Buddhism according to their belief. The comrade vice chairman of the Ministers Council then stressed: The Constitution of the State of Cambodia has clearly stipulated that Buddhism is the state religion in response to the aspiration and desire of our predominantly Buddhist people.

Lack of Rain for Rice Crop Causes Concern

BK0505102090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0937 GMT 5 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 5 (AFP)—Cambodian authorities are concerned that a lack of rain in April will affect the next rice crop but are still forecasting an increase in the annual harvest over 1989, an official said here Saturday. Last year Cambodia produced 2.57 million tonnes of the staple but this year officials are predicting an output of between 2.6 million and 2.7 million tonnes, Un Buntha of the Planning Ministry said. But this compares to annual internal needs of 2.8 million tonnes in a country of some 8.6 million people and Cambodia is not in a position to export the commodity, he said.

The lack of rain in most regions in April "is a problem for us as it meant that farmers would have to delay planting paddy until the rains came," he said. Overseas aid workers here have also said that the lack of water in the last month, usually a time of frequent showers, was worrying. Mr. Un Buntha denied that the fighting between government forces and the tripartite resistance

was having a major effect on rice production and said the main causes of shortfalls were the lack of water and of machinery and fertilisers.

He said that before the Khmer Rouge experiment between 1975 and early 1979 in radical communist rule, some 400,000 hectares (988,000 acres) of paddy was under cultivation in Battambang, the most fertile region but also the scene of much of the fighting in northwest Cambodia. Today more than 200,000 hectares (494,000 acres) of land is under cultivation for rice in Battambang Province compared to a nationwide surface total of 1.5 million hectares (3.7 million acres). Before 1975 some 2.5 million hectares (6.2 million acres) was under cultivation.

Hor Nam Hong Meets UN Technical Team 8 May

BK1005074890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] On the morning of 8 May at the Council of Ministers office, Comrade Hor Nam Hong, chairman of the commission for coordination with and reception of the UN technical mission, held talks with the UN fact-finding mission headed by Hedi Annbi. The meeting was held to sum up work carried out by the UN team—the second of its kind—in studying the administrative system in Cambodia to facilitate a UN role in a settlement of the Cambodian problem. Hedi Annbi expressed thanks for the hospitality granted to the team in the course of its mission in the country.

Comrade Hor Nam Hong pointed out that we still face a lot of problems that are the devastating consequences left over by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, in spite of achievements recorded by the Cambodian people as the delegation has witnessed. The comrade added that all the facts the UN mission had collected in Cambodia were evidence of the State of Cambodia's willingness to promote the feasibility of an appropriate UN involvement and role in a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. During its stay in Cambodia from 23 April to 9 May, the UN fact-finding mission conducted studies and collected information at various departments and institutions at the central level as well as in Kompong Cham Province.

Tie Banh Greets SRV on Dien Bien Phu Day

BK1005071890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Cambodian Defense Minister General Tie Banh sent a message of greetings to Comrade General Le Duc Anh, minister of national defense of the SRV, on the 36th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory over French colonialism. The message reads:

Dear Comrade Minister, on behalf of all cadres and combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to send my most enthusiastic and sincere congratulations to you and to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal Vietnam People's Army [VPA] on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory over the French colonialists.

May 7, 1954 was a day of great historic and glorious victory that brought to the forefront the tradition of brave struggle and all kinds of sacrifices of the fraternal Vietnamese people and the VPA, fighting in close cooperation with the armed forces of Cambodia and Laos. This struggle brought a complete and most shameful defeat upon the designs of the French colonialists and their lackeys on the Dien Bien Phu battlefield, which was regarded as France's most sophisticated bastion, and won a brilliant victory which totally sealed the fate of French colonialism in all of Indochina. This wonderful sense of heroism has certainly set an example for the three fraternal armed forces united in fighting and winning victories under all circumstances from past to present.

Also on this most solemn occasion, I would like to wish you and, through you, all cadres and combatants of the fraternal VPA the best of health and successes in all tasks entrusted by the party and people. With sincere regards.

Soviet 'Victory' Over Fascism, Hitler Marked

Tie Banh Sends Message

BK1005073390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Cambodian General Tie Banh, defense minister of our State of Cambodia, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Marshal Dmitriy Yazov, minister of national defense of the Soviet Union, on the 45th anniversary of the victory over German fascism. The message reads:

Dear Comrade Minister, on behalf of all cadres and combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and in my own name, I am extremely glad to express fraternal salutations and warmest congratulations to you and to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal Army and Navy of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the victory over German fascism. The great victory and model of great heroism of the Red Army and Soviet people in the great patriotic war of 1945 are of historic significance to the world. This great victory has opened new vistas for new developments in the history of mankind and social progress. I always have confidence in and support the position and initiatives of the Soviet party, government, and Defense Ministry in their endeavors for international detente and arms reduction to bring peace, stability, and peaceful coexistence to the world.

I avail myself of this most solemn occasion to wish you and, through you, all cadres and combatants of the Army and Navy of the Soviet Union the best of health, vitality, and more successes in fulfilling all tasks entrusted by the party and people. May the bonds of friendship and

solidarity and all-around cooperation between our two armies and peoples grow stronger and last forever. Highest regards.

'Grand Meeting' Held

BK0805094590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] The National Committee for National and International Festivals organized a grand meeting this morning at the Basak theater hall to mark the 45th anniversary of the Soviet Red Army's victory over Hitlerite fascists.

Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces; Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; Comrade Gen. Sin Song, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the interior; Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Rashit Khamidulin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the State of Cambodia; and Comrade Colonel Seguyanov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia. Also attending this meeting were comrade members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, cadres, and personnel from various central ministries and departments.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Nguon Nhel noted that the annals of Cambodian-Soviet relations are proof of the firm friendship between our two countries and peoples. The all-around assistance that the Soviet people have given to the Cambodian people constituted an important factor for developing Cambodian society and a contribution to the process of peace in Cambodia and Southeast Asia. The Cambodian people energetically welcome and support the Soviet Union's initiative regarding the temporary cessation of all forms of military aid to the Cambodian factions involved in the conflict, and warmly welcome the signs of progress in normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Comrade Nguon Nhel also stressed that the resounding victory won in 1945 by the Soviet Red Army over the fascists put an end to the war of destruction; caused the colonialist and imperialist networks to collapse successively; and brought peace back to the whole world.

VONADK Criticizes Continued Soviet Aid

BK0905091190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 May 90

["News analysis": "Has the Soviet Union Really Suspended Its Military Aid to the Vietnamese Puppets in Phnom Penh?"]

[Text] 1. The Soviet ambassador to the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh said recently that the Soviet Union has already suspended its military aid to the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh. However, the Soviet ambassador stressed that the Soviet Union would resume military aid to the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh should the Cambodian national resistance forces receive foreign aid.

2. The statement by the Soviet ambassador to the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh is just deceitful propaganda. In fact, Soviet aid of all categories, including a large quantity of military aid, has been sent successively to the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh in two ways—via Vietnam, that is from the Soviet Union to Ho Chi Minh City and from Ho Chi Minh City to Phnom Penh by waterways or through national highways No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; and via Kompong Som or Ream Ports from where the aid is transported to Phnom Penh by trains or trucks through Route 4. The dispatch of Soviet military aid to the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh is at the request of both the puppet regime and of Vietnam for use by Vietnamese troops fighting on the Cambodian battlefields.

3. There are many kinds of Soviet military aid sent to the Vietnamese puppets in the past several months, particularly in September, October, November, and December 1989 and January and February 1990. This included such strategic materials as the B and DK mortar shells, the 130-mm, 122-mm, and D-30 artillery shells, and 122-mm and 130-mm rocket batteries, armored cars, and T-54 tanks.

The assessment of the military situation in Cambodia that Vietnam has made following discussions with the Soviet Union concluded that the Vietnamese puppet forces in Phnom Penh are too weak to be able to resist the Cambodian national resistance forces. Therefore, following discussion, Vietnam and the Soviet Union decided that they should take two measures—that is, either by sending all kinds of strategic materials, particularly the cluster rockets and tanks, to support the Vietnamese puppet army in Phnom Penh; or by sending more Vietnamese forces to overtly intervene if the puppet army failed to put up resistance even with the dispatch of strategic materials.

4. That was why in January and February 1990, Soviet and Vietnamese experts went to inspect the railroads and Route 5 linking Pursat and Battambang and Route 6 from Kompong Thom to Siem Reap to see how to repair these roads which have been cut off for several months by the Cambodian national resistance forces. In addition to the inspection of these railroads and Routes 5 and 6, the Soviet Union and Vietnam sent construction experts to repair these railroads and stretches of Routes 5 and 6 for use in transporting strategic materials to both the Vietnamese puppet army in Phnom Penh and the Vietnamese forces providing intervention in the western part of Cambodia.

5. Regarding the Soviet ambassador's deceitful statement that Soviet military aid to the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh has been suspended, diplomatic circles have pointed out that they have not seen any evidence that the Soviet Union has suspended military aid to the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh. On the contrary, they have noticed that the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh have continued using Soviet-made ammunition and strategic materials on all battlefields, such as T-54 tanks, 122-mm and 130-mm rocket batteries, and 130-mm, 122-mm, and D-30 artillery pieces. The Vietnamese puppet army and even the Vietnamese forces themselves have lost a large quantity of the artillery pieces and strategic materials on the western Cambodia battlefields, particularly on Pailin, Samlot, Peam Ta, and South Sisophon battlefields. They lost many T-54 tanks, 130-mm, 122-mm, and D-30 artillery pieces, and 122-mm and 130-mm rocket batteries, and large- and medium-size Soviet-made trucks. However, the Soviet Union has kept sending more of the strategic materials to the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh and the Vietnamese troops which are still fighting on the Cambodian battlefields.

6. That is why Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh and Laos have kept voicing their objection to the UN supervision of the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia. The fact that Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh and Vientiane have made similar statements opposing UN supervision of the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia clearly shows that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have set aside forces for sending to replenish the Vietnamese aggressor forces fighting on the Cambodian battlefields against the Cambodian national resistance forces. It also exposes the fact that the Soviet Union has continued to send military aid, particularly heavy and strategic weapons, to the Cambodian battlefields.

The claim made by Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh that all Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Cambodia and by the Soviet Union that it has suspended all kinds of military aid—without being verified by the United Nations—is just a logic of the bandits who object to any supervision. This is because without any supervision, they get in and out of Cambodia at any time through large, small, front, and back gates to bring more Vietnamese troops and Soviet strategic weapons to continue their war of aggression against Cambodia. If the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh want others to believe in their logic, they must really accept the UN supervision.

7. As for the Cambodian national resistance forces, we have stressed repeatedly that to end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, to have national reconciliation, to prevent one party from abusing any other party, and to bring about a free and democratic election, there must be:

1. UN supervision of the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia;
2. UN supervision of the cease-fire;
3. UN supervision of the disarming of the warring forces;
4. UN supervision of the genuinely free and democratic election; and
5. The UN Peacekeeping Force to further control and guarantee the independence, neutrality, and peace in Cambodia.

The entire Cambodian people both at home and abroad and the majority of countries in the world have seen what is white or black, right or wrong, and good or bad. They have seen through the Hanoi authorities' deceitful logic aimed at carrying on their aggression against and occupation of Cambodia and our logic aimed at quickly ending the war by allowing the United Nations to play an all-around and comprehensive role in supervising and settling problems in Cambodia, and supervising and verifying the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the free and democratic election, and the safeguarding of peace in Cambodia.

Laos

Leaders Greet 45th Czechoslovak National Day

BK0905103590 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 9 (KPL)—Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit, President of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan, and President of the People's Supreme Assembly Nouhak Phoumsavan, yesterday sent separate congratulatory messages to their respective counterparts: Vaclav Havel, president of the republic, Marian Calfa, prime minister, and Alexander Dubcek, president of the Parliament of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

The Lao leaders have expressed their congratulations and best wishes to their counterparts and, through them, to the Czech and Slovak people on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

They have acclaimed the great achievements the Czech and Slovak people have scored over the past 45 years in the cause of the national development.

The Lao leaders are confident that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic would be further developed in the interest of the two countries and of peace.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Greets USSR's Lukyanov

BK0905101290 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 9 (KPL)—Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao

PDR [People's Democratic Republic], has sent on May 5 a message of greetings to Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of his 60th birthday anniversary.

The message wished the USSR Supreme Soviet president good health, happiness and success. It also wished for further strengthening and promotion of friendly relations, solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two legislative bodies of the two countries for the common interest of the two peoples.

Phoun Sipaseut Meets USSR's Rogachev 7 May

BK0805144590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] According to a news report from Moscow, on 7 May Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut of the Lao People's Democratic Republic met with Igor Rogachev, vice minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union. On this occasion, the two sides exchanged views on the situation in Southeast Asia and on cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

Kaysone Phomvihan Greets Mongolian Party Chief

BK0905101590 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 9 (KPL)—General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Kaysone Phomvihan has recently sent a congratulatory message to Gombojabyn Ochirbat, president [title as received] of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [MPRP CC].

The message, extended on the occasion of his election to the post of the party presidency, expressed congratulations and best wishes to him, saying that: "Your election was in the midst of a complicated changing situation internally, thus testifying to the trust the Mongolian party and people have in you," added the message. [sentence as received]

The Lao leader believed that the president of the MPRP CC would exercise every effort and wisdom in the lofty cause of ceaselessly advancing the Mongolian people forward.

The message also expressed hope that the ties of fraternal friendship and traditional cooperation between the two countries' parties would be further strengthened.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Red Cross Delegation

BK0905102090 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 9 (KPL)—Acting President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Phoumi Vongvichit yesterday granted here an audience to a visiting delegation of the International Red Cross and Crescent Federation, led by its president, Mario Enrique Villarroel Lander.

The acting president hailed the visit to Laos by Mr. Mario Enrique Villarroel Lander, who was recently elected as president of the federation. He regarded the visit as a contribution to developing the relations between this federation and the National Red Cross Organisation of Laos.

Mr. Vongvichit, on the occasion, also informed his guest of the state of improving educational and public health network and the development in forestry, agriculture and socioeconomy in Laos over the years as well as during the restructuring processes.

The delegation arrived here on May 7, on a good will visit to Laos. It left for Hanoi on a visit to Vietnam in the afternoon of the same day.

Deputy Minister Returns From New York Meetings

BK0805145190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] On 6 May, a Lao delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left New York after attending the nonaligned ministerial conference and the UN special meeting on international economic cooperation. At the nonaligned ministerial conference, which opened in New York on 24 April, the participants exchanged views on the rapid, complicated changes in the world situation. This was to adopt appropriate measures aimed at consolidating and raising the status and role of the Nonaligned Movement in the new stage.

The UN special meeting on international economic cooperation was held from 23 to 28 April. It endorsed a statement on direction and principles for international economic cooperation with a view to enhancing the growth and development of the international economy, in particular the economy of developing countries. In this regard, the meeting was of the view that attention should first be paid to enhancing the growth and development of the economies in more backward developing countries.

Philippines

Manglapus Says Talks Will Decide Bases' Future

HK1005092890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 May 90

[By Rey Arquiza]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus today announced that the exploratory talks, set for 14 May at the Central Bank building in Roxas Boulevard, will be the basis for a Philippine decision on whether or not to enter into a new agreement with the United States

regarding the future of the military bases in the country. Manglapus said that the topics for the exploratory talks are focused on the U.S. military bases, especially the noncommitment of the United States to its financial obligations under the Manglapus-Shultz 1988 Agreement. He explained that the issue on the bases compensation will be tackled under the prevailing agreement and not under a future agreement as the U.S. panel wants. "We are not asking that they deliver next week. We are asking that this thing be clarified. They do have obligations and their commitments have not been complied with." This was the statement by Manglapus after expressing the hope that the United States would adhere to its commitment. Although Manglapus expects that there will be heated exchanges of opinions by both sides, he said the talks will yield good results.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt expressed the hope that both panels will come up with a decision that could pave the way for talks on a new agreement on the retention of U.S. bases in the country. Platt told foreign correspondents association of the Philippines' forum that two members of the U.S. panel, headed by Richard Armitage, are Admiral Ted Baker and Jamison Selby.

In related news, Acting Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon announced that Capital Region Command chief, Marino Filart, will take charge of the enforcement of a security plan for the exploratory talks.

Students Group Warns of More Antibases Rallies

HK1005032390 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 10 May 90 p 2

[By reporter Jessica M. Domingo]

[Text] The League of Filipino Students (LFS) yesterday warned of increasing mass actions in line with the exploratory talks on the U.S. bases set to begin on Monday.

LFS president Nathaniel Santiago said that his group will do its best to "disrupt the talks."

The students said that the notice of termination should be served to the U.S. government so that the immediate dismantling of the bases could begin. Santiago added that if the bases are dismantled, the land could be converted into something that would be economically viable for the people.

The programmed protest actions began yesterday and will culminate in a protest by students of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP) and University of the Philippines (UP). Santiago said that the students would be present wherever the exploratory talks will be held. The exact location of the talks has not been revealed to the public. "Those who will participate in the talks will feel how the students actively protest against the bases," Santiago said.

The LFS, together with the Kabataan Para sa Demokrasya at Nasyonalismo (Kadena) [Youth for Democracy and Nationalism], Student Christian Movement (SCM) and other youth groups condemned the Aquino regime "for shamelessly peddling our sovereignty for the right price."

Santiago said that after the dismal failure of the governments' Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL), the severe economic crisis that has spawned the energy crisis, the exploratory talks will sound the death knell to this government's moral right to lead this nation.

Further on Planned Protests

HK0905114590 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 9 May 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The League of Filipino Students [LFS] will launch a mass action on 14 May in Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, and Panay. LFS Chairman Nathaniel Santiago also said that a walkout will be staged by students at the University of the Philippines and the Polytechnic University of the Philippines. LFS is opposed to the holding of the U.S. bases exploratory talks.

Biazon Confirms Rally Near Bases Talks Venue

HK1005080190 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0700 GMT 10 May 90

[Excerpt] Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] acting-chief Major General Rodolfo Biazon confirmed that the 1 May Movement will hold a protest action near the Central Bank, venue of the exploratory talks on the bases. Biazon stressed that the military will closely monitor the protest action, together with activities of armed groups, particularly the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPP-NPA], Reform the Armed Force Movement, and the Soldiers of the Filipino People. Biazon said that the rebels will exploit any event.

Meanwhile, the acting-armed forces chief approved a recommendation by the Philippine Air Force [PAF] for a court martial of Sergeant Allen Penaflor, who is responsible for the mauling of STAR correspondent Robert Quito during an inhuman dispersal of a Labor Day rally near Clark Air Base in Angeles City. Biazon also agreed to the imposition of the necessary administrative sanctions against Lieutenant Colonel Rodolfo Param, civil disturbance control commander of Clark Air Base Command, for failure to wisely supervise and control his men in dealing with the demonstrators. Biazon reassured National Press Club President Marcelo Lagmay that the Armed Forces does not tolerate human rights violations. [passage omitted]

CPP Sees Reduced U.S. Presence After 1991

HK1005032190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 10 May 90 p 8

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Filipino communists see a continuation of American military presence in the Philippines after 1991, but in reduced form, a confidential paper of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] says.

The paper, prepared by the Propaganda Commission of the CPP, says the Americans are under pressure to withdraw their forces from Asia because of the Soviet troop pullout and budgetary constraints. "While the [United States] wishes to retain their bases here, the realities posed by internal economic and political conditions and the growing trends toward global disarmament have forced [them] to reassess their traditional policies on global security," the paper says.

The 12-page paper, according to a source, was written in preparation for a series of actions in the campaign against the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Because of the U.S. budget deficit, "maintaining all six military installations in [the Philippines appears] unsound and unnecessarily costly not only because of the rent factor but more so in terms of the huge overhead cost required to maintain a regular contingent of forces [that] the new global situation seems not to warrant anyway."

The United States and the Philippines are scheduled to hold exploratory talks on the future of the U.S. bases next Monday in Manila.

Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus, who heads the Filipino panel, faces a still unnamed panel headed by U.S. presidential negotiator Richard Armitage.

Many Filipinos see the presence of Clark Air Base, the Subic Naval Base and four smaller U.S. installations as a legacy of colonialism that started at the turn of the century.

The CCP paper also says that the U.S. government has become divided on the issue, with the State Department having one opinion and the Pentagon holding another.

According to the paper, the United States has been placed on the defensive "when the USSR unilaterally pulled out of Cam Ranh Bay."

On Tuesday, Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Oleg Sokolov renewed the offer of Moscow to fully withdraw its forces from the Asia-Pacific region if the United States would withdraw its forces from the Philippines.

The CPP paper says the United States wants to control Eastern Europe and with the flow of aid funds there the United States will have difficulty giving rental money to the Philippines. In 1988, the United States pledged to provide U.S.$962 million in compensation for the remaining two years of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

The CPP predicts that after 1991 the United States will mostly likely reduce its naval troops in Subic, but will retain its current strength in Japan. As for Clark Air Base, the CPP says the United States will continue its current levels of operation, but will give concessions to Filipino nationalism by turning over to the Philippine government areas not essential to its operations.

Trade Union President Supports Bases' Retention

HK0905114190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 9 May 90

[From "GMA News" program—italicized portion in English]

[Text] The Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] will support the retention of U.S. military bases because they are beneficial to some 60,000 Filipinos. This was explained by TUCP President Democrito Mendoza.

However, it is also necessary that an increase in the standard of living of the Filipinos working at the military bases be stipulated as a precondition for the bases' retention here.

[Begin Mendoza recording—in progress] *...that they will respect the authority and sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines, that they will give better benefits or equal benefits as other bases throughout the world which host U.S. military installations.* [end recording]

Air Force Fighters Force U.S. Airliner To Land

OW1005043690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Manila, May 10 KYODO—A Northwest Air Lines flight was intercepted by Philippine Air Force planes and forced to land in Manila for flying over the Philippines without permission, Manila airport authorities said Thursday.

Northwest Flight 662, en route from Japan's Narita Airport to Singapore, was intercepted around 9:25 PM [091125] Wednesday because it did not have the necessary diplomatic clearance, said Crispulo Lanuza, supervisor of the Flight Operations Office at Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

No further details were immediately available, but Lanuza said the plane had been allowed to leave Manila before noon on Thursday.

Northwest Air Lines officials in Manila said the reason for the action were not clear, and that it was the first time Northwest had encountered such a problem.

On May 1, a Nippon Cargo Airlines flight was also intercepted and forced to land in Manila by Philippine Air Force planes for flying over the Philippines after its

permit to do so had expired. That plane, also bound from Narita to Singapore, was allowed to depart later the same day.

Airliner Allowed To Depart

OW1005075290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT 10 May 90

[Text] Manila, May 10 KYODO—A chartered Northwest Airlines [NWA] jet, intercepted by Philippine authorities, was allowed to leave on Thursday after NWA's local branch secured the necessary permit for it to fly over Philippine territory, officials said.

Col. Rodolfo Asistente, Philippine Air Force spokesman, said the Northwest Boeing 747 was given diplomatic clearance after airline officials made representations to Philippine authorities.

An airline employee said the jet took off shortly before 2 P.M. But gave no other details.

Asistente said the Northwest jet, which took off from Singapore, earlier strayed into Philippine territory Wednesday morning while en route to Narita International Airport in Japan. The pilots were warned of their violation of Philippine territory but were allowed to proceed with their flight, he said. But Asistente said the jet again violated Philippine territory on its way back to Singapore without the required diplomatic clearance. Authorities forced the jet to land at Manila at around 10 P.M. Wednesday, he said.

It was the second such air space violation this month. A Nippon Air cargo plane was intercepted on May 1 after flying over Philippine terrritory with an expired permit.

Further on Soviet Envoy Urges U.S. Reductions

HK0905032990 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 9 May 90 p 2

[By Reporter Maria Luz Baguioro]

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Oleg Sokolov yesterday challenged the United States to further reduce its military strength, particularly its naval forces.

In the weekly luncheon forum Bulong Pulungan [Private Meeting], Sokolov said "we hope the others would follow the example (of unilateral reductions set by the Soviet Union) and heed the prevailing situation—that there is no Soviet threat in and to the region." The Soviet Union, he said, welcomes American reductions though they have been "minimal and largely symbolic." "I think they could do better and profoundly hope that they would," Sokolov said.

He also pressed for a balanced reduction of both land-based and sea-based weapons, hitting America's steadfast refusal to reduce its naval strength in the region. "It is a a fact that they are strong on the seas and no one is denying that...But their refusal to scale down their naval strength is something we don't understand and don't approve of," he said.

"Naval reductions is one element in the entire picture which is potentially very worse. If these are not made, then we'll have an arms race in those categories of weapons, whereas all the other categories would have already been included in bilateral agreements," he noted.

Sokolov also suggested that the two superpowers and the countries in the region form a "mechanism" that would enable them, to discuss issues pertaining to regional security.

Soviet Official on World Communist Movements

HK0905024390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] The Soviet Union said that one of the two communist groups in the Communist Party of the Philippines should reassess its stand in connection with the current changes in the USSR. Alexandre Losyukov, Soviet deputy chief of mission in Manila, said at the Bulong-Pulungan forum that Moscow does not dictate policies to the communist movements worldwide. He added that they have to decide what they think is best for their group.

Lusyokov attended the Bulong-Pulungan forum with Soviet Ambassador Oleg Sokolov and said that the CPSU does not dictate policies nor assume a leading role in communist parties nationwide.

Japan Declines Hosting PAP Pledging Session

HK0905042590 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 9 May 90 pp 1, 12

[By Anna Nuguid, Raissa Robles and Carol Espiritu]

[Text] Tokyo has declined to host the next pledging session of the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP), reportedly because it was disappointed over the manner the Philippines' development strategy was being implemented.

As this developed, Malacanang yesterday accepted the resignation of Roberto Villanueva as chairman of the PAP. Palace officials said he would be replaced by Jesus Estanislao, who would serve in his concurrent capacity as finance secretary.

Villanueva cited ill health, but one senator said that before his resignation, Villanueva had been very depressed and had expressed frustration over the lack of bureaucratic coordination.

Officials privy to PAP meetings told THE BUSINESS STAR that Japanese donors were unhappy about the agrarian reform program and "the absence of a sound industrialization policy." "Agrarian reform is very integral to overall economic development but what makes

things worse is JoeCon's (Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion) eroding credibility," one official remarked.

Commenting on Japan's decision, Sen. Vicente Paterno, the Senate representative to the PAP Coordinating Council or CCPAP, said Japan "does not want to be seen as hogging the thing" and therefore declined to host this year's pledging session.

Paterno said alternative sites may either be in the United States or Europe. The session could also be timed with a world event attended by officials of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and representatives of donor-countries to enable them to easily attend, Paterno said.

Tokyo's latest stance was seen as a tacit signal of its reluctance to play a more active role in forthcoming discussions over assistance.

An official said that replacing the Japanese may not be feasible. "No one can replace the Japanese, we must try to lure them back," he said. Asked how this can be done, he answered that "the President must appoint an equally credible replacement."

Malacanang, which was able to announce an immediate replacement for Villanueva, appeared ready to fill in the PAP council's membership as early as Monday, when it appointed Cabinet Coordinating Secretary Vicente Jayme and Department of Public Works and Highways Secretary Fiorella Estuar to the PAP Coordinating Committee.

Poor Coordination

A few months ago, in a meeting with Bruce Koppel, consultant to the Japanese side, a member of a Japanese association asked: "If we have a question, who do we talk to?" Jayme's reported response was: "If I am around, ask me, but if I'm not around, ask Bert (Roberto Villanueva)."

Jayme's answer reportedly left everybody confused because it failed to resolve the issue of who really was in charge of PAP from the Philippine side. A senator, who claimed that Villanueva had resigned in frustration over the bureaucracy, quoted the latter as saying: "I don't know who is calling the shots in this government. Walang [there's no] coordination."

Sen. John Osmena said he bumped into Villanueva yesterday at the Manila Hotel where the latter confirmed his decision to resign. "He said his heart problem was recurring and the work load was too heavy for him," Osmena said. "I was distressed", he added, "because I have just been in Washington where I saw Ambassador Elliot Richardson [the U.S. representative to the PAP] who was upbeat about the Philippines and who holds Villanueva in a very high regard."

President Aquino would have to search again for a private businessman respected internationally "and that is not going to the easy," Osmena concluded.

The PAP was envisioned to tap as much as $14 billion over five years for various economic development projects. There were fears expressed lately, however, that developments in Eastern Europe could funnel aid intended for the PAP to the newly democratized region. Moreover, the U.S. laboring under a widening budget deficit, has shown reluctance to provide more than a token participation.

Although a U.S.-initiated project, 50% of initial PAP pledges amounting to $3.5 billion came from the Japanese. The U.S. proffered $160 million in Tokyo last July.

PAP projects were intended to run for most of the 1990s to help the Philippines face the next century as a newly industrialized state ready for sustained economic progress. The PAP was envisioned to provide infrastructure support to the government's investment promotion efforts to preclude any further dependence on aid after the PAP's five-year lifespan.

Power projects were supposed to take up 48% of PAP's initial kitty. Development projects for South Cotabato and the Visayas, aimed at providing infrastructure support to the farm-based industries there, could also be put on hold with Villanueva's departure.

The slow pace of project implementation has already been the subject of much criticism abroad, a situation further exacerbated by local bureaucracy and politicking in Congress. In fact, it was only last April, eight months after the pledging session in Tokyo, that Congress moved decisively on the program. Only then had the House committee on economic affairs prepared guidelines to serve as the overall framework for availment, utilization, and implementation of the PAP.

The committee sought to overcome tedious procedural stumbling blocks by successfully lobbying for several key improvements in the bureaucratic pipeline in end-1989, namely:

—Allowing disbursement approvals on publicly bidded contracts funded by PAP on the Department Secretary level, regardless of amounts involved;
—Lifting of pre-audit requirements of agencies involved with PAP projects; and
—The budget department's automatic appropriation of ODA [Official Development Assistance] proceeds and automatic endorsement to donors of grant funding requirements when they involve $1 million or less.

Despite these corrections, CCPAP's performance had not been all that good.

After the July 1989 pledging session, much of the succeeding 10 months were spent reorienting the local ODA-use process, getting donors to agree with projects lined-up for funding, and coaxing Congress to move faster on its bills.

The only significant actual expenditure of PAP funds was used in a nominally non-PAP venture: debt alleviation. In early February, PAP provided the bulk of funds used in the country's debt buyback operation, which retired $1.3 billion worth of debt papers at a 50% discount.

PAP's centerpiece industrial park project in CALABAR (Calamba-Laguna-Batangas-Rizal) was blocked by the Department of Agrarian Reform at the insistence of some farmers in the area. Even as this was blocked, however, the PAP went on to begin groundwork on infrastructure development projects in Panay island and in south Cotabato.

It also launched a P[pesos]1-billion development project in the country's poorest province, Samar, in line with its pro-poor thrust.

Aquino, Committee Discuss Security Issues

HK0805095590 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] This morning President Aquino had a meeting with Cluster E committee members. They discussed several issues like alternative uses of the U.S. military bases, actions to be taken if students go ahead with their protest, and the Vietnamese refugee problem. The extension of the president's emergency powers will be tackled in next week's session.

Local Government Secretary Luis P. Santos said that the Vietnamese refugees number approximately 9,000 and 10,000 more are expected soon.

The issue about Malaysia's possible move to deport Filipino illegals was also taken up. Santos denied tension in Malaysin-Philippine ties.

[Begin recording] [Santos] *[words indistinct] the problem alone. The Vietnamese is quite a problem. We have about 9,000 now and we expect another 10,000 to come. This is the commitment of our government.*

[Reporter] *So what is the government undertaking now to ensure that we can handle the problem?*

[Santos] *Yes, the government is preparing the [word indistinct] sites in Bataan and they are being funded through international efforts. So there are no expenses on the part of our government, except management and territory.*

There is also the serious problem of our refugees in Sabah who face deportation. They reach 300,000. So you can imagine the expenses and the immensity of what we anticipate.

There is also the problem of the teachers and the student unrest because of the possible increase in tuition fees. And all of these are being studied, of course, by the security cluster to defuse any possible confrontation.

[Reporter] *Now, looking at the grim [word indistinct] of Filipino refugees in Sabah. What will the government undertake? Because I think Malaysia right now has a policy to weed out all the refugees in Sabah because they create a security problem.*

[Santos] *Their security problem, on the other hand, is an economic problem with us. It's not easy to be able to rehabilitate 300,000 people overnight and this [words indistinct] the money also.*

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Santos] *Well, the studies have been made and we are... [changes thought] ...all of this matter is being discussed. There is an action plan being readied by the cluster for the consideration of the cabinet and possibly by Congress, if possible.*

[Reporter] *Sir, this concern with the Vietnamese, is it economic or more about the ideology that they will spread?*

[Santos] *No, we are recipients of this and we are signatories who set an agreement that we're supposed to host some of them. We are part of an organization that oversees the reorientation of the... [changes thought] ...it's a humanitarian effort and it's [words indistinct].*

[Reporter] *But will the government undergo a forced repatriation of those Vietnamese who fled their country mainly for economic reasons?*

[Santos] *No, they are being classified into different categories and they will be treated so. There are those that are processed in. Some of them are processed out.*

[Reporter] *How many refugees do we have right now.*

[Santos] *A little less than 9,000. But we expect another 10,000 in July.*

[Reporter] *[words indistinct] security problems with refugees?*

[Santos] *I don't think so because they are well mannered and well guarded except that we are a little shorthanded now, and the management...* [end recording]

Ramos Submits Three National Memorandum Orders

HK0905042090 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 9 May 90 p 11

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos yesterday said he has submitted to President Aquino three proposed national memorandum orders for her to sign within the extension period of her emergency powers.

The proposed memos, he said, are aimed to ensure normalcy which was shattered during the failed December coup attempt, and the recent power shortage. "We have submitted (memos) which would provide for more stringent measures and penalties against those that would steal power transmission lines or somehow

damage or disrupt or even destroy the electrical power system anywhere in the country," he said.

Another memo called for the setting up of a protection system for persons who can provide information leading to the arrest of enemies of the state.

He said he has also proposed a specific period wherein a criminal case can be filed in court.

Mrs Aquino was granted emergency powers after her administration crushed the December 1-9 coup attempt, the sixth and most serious try to oust her.

The military claims it has failed to arrest a number of the coup plotters partly because of fear by civilians.

More on Ileto Expresses Concern Over Protests

HK0905040390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 9 May 90 pp 1, 8

[Text] National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto yesterday said the President would need broader emergency powers to deal with public unrest that may arise from sensitive events occurring next month.

Ileto referred specifically to a labor strike for a wage increase, student demonstrations over higher tuition, protests timed with the negotiations over the fate of the American bases in the Philippines, and dissident offensives meant to exploit the situation.

"If brought together at the same time, all these sectors—labor, students, NPA (New People's Army) rebels—that is dangerous. We need emergency powers for that," he said. That's why, he said, "we will consider seriously" asking Congress again for emergency powers to deal with security problems.

When Congress gave the President her emergency powers, it had limited them to those enabling her to cope with the economic damage caused by the coup attempt last December, saying that giving her more would in effect make her a martial-law ruler.

Now, Ileto said the President did not intend to impose emergency measures that would violate the Bill of Rights, such as, for instance, making arrests and searches without warrants.

President Aquino has until June 8 to keep her emergency powers, but pronouncements by her and her spokesmen and advisers like Ileto indicate broadly that she will ask not only for an extension but also for an expansion of these powers.

Congress, for its part, has promised to consider such a request but not before assessing how the President used her powers.

Yesterday, Sen. Aquilino Pimentel, said, "I think the government is already in possession of all the powers it needs." It will require "a lot of justification before we can buy that line," he added, referring to Ileto's scenario.

Aquino on Upcoming Emergency Powers Decision

HK0805121990 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] President Aquino today assured that she shall keep or change members of her Cabinet as she sees fit in the light of the nation's best interest. Tanny Rodriguez reports.

[Begin recording] In her press statement, the president said that this remains her guiding policy, quite apart from the possible need for her emergency powers to be extended.

The president issued this statement in response to earlier published remarks from opposition leaders who said that instead of seeking an extension and expansion of her emergency powers, she should fire incompetent cabinet members who fail to guide or advise her on how to use her emergency powers to effectively address the nation's problems. Instead, the chief executive made a reiteration of her earlier statement: That she will take stock of the situation obtaining in the country at or around May 15 and decide on that basis whether or not to ask for an emergency powers legislation effective after June 8. [end recording]

Defense Secretary Ramos Holds News Conference

HK0905091590 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0710 GMT 9 May 90

[News conference by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramo with the defense press corps at the Department of National Defense—live, in English]

[Text] [Ramos] I would like to extend my congratulations to those in the defense press corps who were elected in the recent election of the National Press Club. I understand that Jessica Soho representing all of you won as secretary. So, Jessica, congratulations. I would also like to welcome the first-timers here at the DND [Department of National Defense] on Wednesday afternoons, and also welcome those that have been gone a long time. We thought they were merely on AWOL [absent without leave] but now they are back.

Now, first of all, may I just inform you that as I did last week, that the DND continues to make studies pertaining to the emergency powers of the president. Last week, we submitted three proposed nemos, or national emergency memorandum orders, and this week, we are submitting three more. I will give you copies of this to Lulu so that you can all look at it in details. But these proposed nemos pertain to: first, authorizing the outright seizure and forfeiture in favor of the government of smuggled goods, equipments, materials, and other contrabands that fall into the hands of the authorities. The key thing here is the seizure and forfeiture in favor of the government. Second is the proposed increase of the penalties for the offense of obstruction, apprehension, investigation and prosecution of criminal offenders. And thirdly, making the use of loose firearms, explosives and

other destructive materials that are used in the commission of a crime a qualifying aggravating circumstance. This means if this is accepted, then automatically a higher penalty will attach to the offense if a loose firearms or an unauthorized destructive material or explosive is used in the commission of the crime.

Now, we would also like to announce here that as part of our efforts and in collaboration with the NEDA [National Economic and Development Authority] and the regional development council for Region 9—since I am the cabinet officer for regional development for region 9—that at the cabinet meeting today, a 436 million pesos package was approved by the president and the NEDA board for the upgrading and construction of roads in Basilan, Sulu and Tawi Tawi. This is pursuant to the president's thrust of providing extra resources and services to those far flung areas of the country that in the past did not receive their just share of resources and services from the national government, especially where there are peace and order problems. So, these three provinces—Basilan, Sulu and Tawi Tawi—qualify under those criteria, so they are getting this package of assistance.

We would also like to inform you that we have put out the update on our statement of thrusts and directions for the years '90 and '91. This is all part of our planning and budgeting proceess. We have also included what took place in 1986 up to 1989, and so we will give these to all of you for the purpose of knowing what is in store for the rest of 1990 and for all of 1991.

We would also like to inform you that a PC [Philippine Constabulary] lieutenant by the name of Second Lieutenant Arnel Escobal of the 244th PC Company based in Naga City, who is the principal suspect in the killing of a civilian Rodney Nueca, N-U-E-C-A, at Naga City, has been placed under arrest and is now the subject of a very detailed investigation which we directed the chief of Constabulary-director general of the INP [Integrated National Police] to undertake.

We are also recommending to the president the waiver of court martial or military jurisdiction over this Second Lieutenant Escobal so that he can be tried in civil courts.

Okay, are there any questions? Wilma?

[Moderator Wilma Tiamzon] The first question comes from Bobby Burgos of MANILA STANDARD.

[Burgos] Good afternoon, Mr Secretary. Sir, there are reports emanating from the intelligence community that the rebel soldiers are just waiting in the wings to stage or mount another coup, depending on the outcome of the bases exploratory talks. Can you confirm this?

[Ramos] Well, as we have said in the past, the rebel soldiers are now only capable of isolated moves, which by themselves or even if you are the mob, would not constitute a real coup or a real coup attempt. They will, however, just be disturbing the peace and order of our communities. And that is the way we look at it. A lot of their threats, a lot of their pronouncements should be taken with a very big grain of salt because that is the only game they can play right now, conducting hit and run actions and putting up a lot of propaganda.

Now, in regard to the exploratory talks on the U.S. facilities in our bases, that as you know will be headed on part of the Philippine side by Secretary Manglapus and understand that he has already formed his team. He has a spokesman who can comment on these threats by the rebel soldiers.

[Tiamzon] Ed Zamora of the INQUIRER.

[Zamora] Good afteroon, sir. Reports from Libya indicate that the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] will soon be admitted as member of the OIC [Islamic Conference Organization]. How do you think this will affect the MNLF here, considering that the government has claimed that it has crushed or minimized its threats?

[Ramos] We seem to hear these kinds of stories everytime or just before a scheduled meeting of the OIC. It is nothing new, really. But I could feel that because of the peaceful development process that was instituted by this government, starting with the organization and installation of a regional autonomy, that this could be the more acceptable process of development in Muslim Mindanao by the people themselves. I think the people there are tired of the armed struggles. They are a little wary of the constant pronouncements of the MNLF about the starting again of a holy war or jihad as they announced on the eve of the plebiscite for the autonomous region. Also, during the period of campaign for the regional officials.

So, be that as it may, I think you should know that the secretary of foreign affairs has mapped out an information guide, with the support of other departments of the government including the DND, so that such speculations and such misconceptions can be properly clarified at the higher level among the international organizations, especially in the Middle East.

[Zamora] Sir, you don't believe that they will finally be admitted to the OIC?

[Ramos] Who am I to say what I believe or I don't believe. This is primarily what the secretary of foreign affairs precisely has been working on. And I am just telling you that we are supporting his efforts. Why don't you ask him?

[Zamora] Secretary, what is your reaction on General Tadiar's statement that the United States knew about the December coup all along?

[Ramos] Well, I think as already previously announced by General De Villa in the past and also by this department, that late November and early December is the period of RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. annual exercises, the so-called Balikatan [arm-in-arm] series, and this consists of air, ground, and sea operations to test

not only the individual soldiers, not only the units themselves, but also what we call the interoperability of relevant units on both sides. Now, I think that factor should be clarified from GHQ-AFP [General Headquarters-Armed Forces of the Philippines], from the chief of staff or the acting chief of staff because we have made these announcements before, and I think that if such were the case, we would have, meaning the chief of staff at his level and the bureau of defense board, would already have made an issue of it with his U.S. counterpart.

[Tiamzon] Next question is from Barrio Agnote of NEWSDAY.

[Agnote] Good afternoon, sir. I understand that you met with the People's Commission on Agrarian Reform yesterday at UP [University of the Philippines] about continuing violence and disputes on land distribution. Can you please tell us what happened yesterday?

[Ramos] Yes, it was not I who met with them because I was in another meeting, the Legislative-Executive Bases Council. But I assigned Under Secretary Quisumbing to meet with them. This is the people's forum or the peasants' forum, which is the umbrella organization of various groups like the Sanduguan [expansion unknown], FFF [Federation of Free Farmers], KMP [Philippine Peasants Movement], and some others.

Now, one of the items that was discussed was in regard to the killing of a barangay captain in Lubao, Pampanga within the so-called Arrastia estate in which the suspect was a CAFGU [Citizens Armed Force Geographical Unit]. Now, it was being speculated in various complaints that this killing took place because of the land dispute. But in the report of the chief of Constabulary, which was also received by Under Secretary Quisumbing and disseminated to the group that was in the meeting yesterday, this arose out of a personal quarrel between the victim and the suspect because of a stoning incident. And that has nothing to do with the land dispute in the area. Anyway, that matter has been clarified.

[Agnote] Did you order an investigation on this, sir?

[Ramos] The investigation precisely was ordered by me, I think, two months ago. And this is now the result of it after it has been properly collated and assessed by the chief of Constabulary.

[Agnote] Thank you, sir.

[Tiazom] Manny Magatoc of CHRONICLE.

[Magatoc] Good afternoon, sir. Sir, we understand that the department is now preparing for the 1991 budget. Sir, can we know how many percent is allocated for the modernization of the armed forces?

[Ramos] Actually, that figure is still vague in the sense that the Department of the Budget and Management [DBM] issued what we call a budget poll, which is a guidance to all departments pertaining to the preparation of the 1991 budget. And each department was supposed to confine itself to an increase of not more than about 10.6 percent over their 1990 budget. So, there is no modernization possible under those limits. So, what is being studied now is how can we still effect modernization, even if it is a very modest one to start with, by way of other budgetary or legislative measures? So maybe by next week, we shall be ready with the answers to that. But right now, under the present budget poll of the DBM, modernization, even if only modestly started, will not be possible.

On the other hand, you will remember that in 1989, as a prelude to the 1990 budget deliberations, the senior officers of the Armed Forces, particularly the Air Force and myself, spearheaded the DND's request to start the modernization of the Philippine Air Force by way of the co-production with barter arrangements and transfer of technology commitments so that we could acquire one squadron—18 aircrafts—of jettrainers from Italy. And this went through the mill and it was approved. So, now, we have the prototypes of these aircrafts and we are now in the process of co-producing them in the Philippines. So that is how that would take place.

In regard to the Navy, we have these projects started about three years ago for the production in the Philippines, by way of transfer of technology, of fast patrol crafts of the 77-footer size. So, these are in the mill.

[Tiamzon] Jessica Soho.

[Soho] Sir, you were quoted in Dagupan as having said that you are in favor of the gradual and slow phase-out of the U.S. bases. Could you elaborate on that?

[Ramos] I said that in Dagupan May 1st. I have said it as early as February 1988. Now, in view of the forthcoming exploratory talks, let us leave it at that. No further comment, Secretary Soho. [laughter]

It should now be Secretary Manglapus making all these comments at this stage, with due respect to him.

When you assume your office in the National Press Club, you will know the difficulties of being a secretary. [laughter]

[Tiamzon] Sir, we will have the last question from Mr. (Mitian Yu) of Reuters.

[Yu] Good afternoon, sir. I just like to ask you whether you are satisfied with the way the trial is proceeding against the rebel officers.

[Ramos] I have asked for an official report from the acting chief of staff through General Aguirre, who was at our staff conference this afternoon. And I ask Gen. Aguirre to see what can be done to improve, first, the physical arrangements, if that is possible, with due regard to the security requirements. And secondly, in regard to the documentation, which I understand was one of the issues that was a reason for the delay in the

proceedings. One of the things that must be clarified to the laymen and the civilian audience is that in the government and especially in the AFP, certain people have been authorized to delegate administrative actions to lower officials. The matter of the issuance of the adjutant general of an order in the name of the chief of staff became a bone of contention. And so I ask the acting chief of staff through Gen. Aguirre to see whether there can be a preparatory information session so that these things are well understood before they are brought out in open forum because there are such procedures that can be done.

[Yu] How do you react to the charge by some of the rebel officers that there is railroading?

[Ramos] Will you say that again, please?

[Yu] There is railroading, that they have been railroaded.

[Ramos] Well, this is something that I would suppose is a normal reaction on the part of the defendants. But, I think it should also be understood that the court follows a manual for court martial. They are not there just doing things and applying rules and taking actions and making decisions whimsically. They are bound by their oath to follow the manual for court martial which is by itself a law. It is in fact Commonwealth Act that came out before World War II. And there are procedures and guidelines in the MCM, as we call it, manual for court martial, that are quite clearcut and strict, I would say, in so far as the president and the members of the court can do or not do. All of these is under a rule of law according to due process.

[Tiamzon] Okay, that ends the briefing, sir. We would like to thank you for sharing your time with us.

[Ramos] Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, and see you very soon.

Philippine Assistance Program Chairman Resigns

Official Clarifies Resignation

HK0805122190 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 8 May 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Assistant Press Secretary Lourdes Siytangco, today clarified that the resignation of Philippine Assistance Program Chairman Rodolfo Villanueva was caused by Villanueva's serious heart disease. Villanueva's doctors reportedly advised him that his work would create too much stress and urged that he rest more.

Siytangco emphasized that Villanueva's resignation was prompted by health considerations and not by an alleged failure to perform his job.

Aquino Accepts Resignation

HK0905033390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 8 May 90

[Text] President Aquino has accepted the resignation of Roberto Villanueva as chairman of the coordinating council for the Philippine Assistance Program. But Villanueva said he did not resign, he merely informed the president of his deteriorating health. Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig said Mrs. Aquino had no other recourse but to accept Villanueva's resignation because he has a leak in the heart. Macaraig added that doctors had advised Villnueva to leave government service since it is physically worse for his health. Macaraig hinted that Mrs. Aquino will announce during today's Cabinet meeting Villanueva's replacement who, he said, will be a Cabinet member and will hold Villanueva's position in a concurrent capacity.

Aquino Names Replacement

HK0905104790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 May 90

[Excerpt] President Corazon Aquino today named Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao to replace Roberto Villanueva, who resigned as the chairman of the Philippine Assistance Program [PAP]. Villanueva said he will undergo an operation at the Stanford Heart Center in California, which he said was the reason for his resignation. [passage omitted]

Newsmen Protest 1 May 'Brutality' by Air Force

HK0805122590 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 8 May 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] A large group of media men held a demonstration in front of Clark Air Base in Angeles City this afternoon to denounce the alleged brutality of Philippine Air Force personnel on 1 May. Ten newsmen were hurt in the dispersal operation against an antibases rally which they were covering.

The demonstrators, led by members of the Pampanga Press Club, demanded the dismissal of Clark Air Base Command chief Brigadier General Demetrio Camua.

Daylight Savings Time To Begin 21 May

HK0705044590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 7 May 90

[Text] The government will start implementing daylight savings time starting 21 May to 31 August. Speaking in the program "Explanations", Office of Energy Affairs' Executive Director Ben Hur Salcedo announced that an interagency committee will meet today to finalize guidelines on the issue.

Under the daylight savings time scheme, the time will be advanced by an hour from midnight 20 May to 0100 on

21 May. The measure is designed to conserve energy and cut power outages by 21 percent.

[Begin Salcedo recording] The scheme means that at midnight of 20 May, the clock will be advanced to 0100 of 21 May. In our meeting to finalize the guidelines last Saturday, we agreed to implement the scheme until 31 August. [end recording]

Meanwhile, it was a regular working day in private and public offices today, with power outages expected to last from two to four hours. The powerless Monday plan was temporarily suspended this week because the National Power Corporation was able to conserve electricity from the 4-day workweek plan implemented during the past 2 weeks.

Officials Urged To Stop Blaming Marcos

HK0705111390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 May 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Blaming FM (Ferdinand Marcos) Not the Answer"]

[Text] It's been four years since Ms Aquino became president of the republic. A year after she succeeded Ferdinand Marcos, she announced to the world that the economic downslide that started during the last few years of the Marcos dictatorship had been arrested and that the country was well on its way to recovery. She has also been saying that, despite the several attempts to unseat her, the country's political situation remains stable and that investors continue to come in. In fact, her officials have been making bold predictions that in the year 2000, the country will catch up with the other economic tigers of Southeast Asia.

We are saying all this because the other day, Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III seems totally unaware of the economic progress of the country.

Reacting to a statement of former Human Settlements Deputy Minister Conrado "Jolly" Benitez, Gomez acknowledged that the government has failed to deliver basic services because it was bankrupt as a result of the plunder of the economy by the Marcos dictatorship. "The government's capacity to deliver public services must always be equated with the financial capacity of that government to deliver these services," Gomez said. "We seem to have short memories that this (Aquino) government inherited a bankrupt nation. And on top of that bankruptcy, it was saddled by domestic and foreign debt that never benefitted this country in the first place."

Appearing before the Davide Commission investigating the December putsch, Benitez noted that the administration's failure to deliver basic services may have goaded the rebel soldiers to stage the coup attempt. "If the leadership is unresponsive, then the people will have to take matters into their own hands," Benitez also said in the course of his testimony. Likewise, he said that had the December coup attempt succeeded, it would not have been difficult to tap civilian support. "There is no dearth of qualified people who can be tapped to serve a post-coup government," he said.

But instead of answering the issues raised by Benitez rationally, Gomez chose to be visceral. He recalled for everyone that the former Marcos official was "party and parcel of that failed administration that bankrupted the country."

This is the whole trouble with many of this administration's officials. They have come to believe that they are God's gift to the Filipino people and that those who don't agree with their policies or what they are doing, especially those known to have been associated with the former regime, have no right to be heard.

We urge Gomez and other officials like him to stop insulting the people by blaming the Marcos dictatorship that collapsed more than four years ago, for every sad thing that is happening to the country. It's about time this administration accepted the fact that many of the ills that beset the country today are the results of its unwise policies, sheer bureaucratic inefficiency, and corruption.

While accepting the blame will not alleviate the suffering of the people, we're sure a little honesty from our government officials would be highly appreciated.

Drop in Real Wages Registered in April

HK0805024890 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 8 May 90 p 1

["Indicator" column by Rica Delfinado: "Real Wages Dropped 2.3 Percent Anew Last April"]

[Text] With April's inflation rate posting a slight increase, the real income of minimum wage earners suffered a marked reduction anew last month, according to latest data from the National Wages and Productivity Commission (NWPC).

With the year 1979 as base year, THE BUSINESS STAR computations showed that Metro Manila workers who receive a daily minimum wage of P[pesos]96.42 (compounded with the cost-of-living allowance and the daily equivalent of the 13th month pay) actually earned only P18.26 last April. This meant a substantial 2.3% drop from the computed P18.69 real wage rate of city workers last March. In peso value, however, it represented a P0.43 drop in city workers' real income.

Real wages are derived by dividing the legislated nominal wage, or the current or nominal value of minimum wages by the consumer price index (CPI), a yardstick for inflation. The result is the real wage which is indicative of the real purchasing capacity of minimum wage earner's income.

April's inflation rate, according to the National Statistics Office (NSO), reached 13.6%, up by 0.2 percentage points from the previous month. And the latest Consumer Price Index (CPI) released by the NSO indicated

that the CPI rose much faster in Metro Manila than in the countryside, thus resulting in the bigger downswing of the city worker's real wages compared to month-ago levels.

The brunt of inflation was also felt by workers in the countryside, the same data showed. Steep declines in real wages were noted for all type of workers, whether in the white- or-blue-collar job category.

Non-agricultural wage earners in areas outside Metro Manila (AOMM) who receive the same daily minimum wage rate as those in the city earned, in real terms, a meager amount of P20.25 a day in April. This is P0.08 or .39% lower than the previous month's P20.33 real wage.

The accelerated climb of inflation last April also created a similar contractionary impact on real wages of farm workers in both plantation and non-plantation areas. Workers in plantations and getting a daily minimum wage of P85.58 (additional compensation already included) earned only P17.97 in real terms last month. This meant a .38% fall from the P18.04 in real wages these workers earned in March this year.

Likewise, people employed in non-plantation areas in the countryside felt the heating up of inflation last April as their real income slid from the month-ago level. The mandated minimum pay of non-plantation workers currently placed at P63.38, was, in real o73 terms, equivalent to only a measly P13.31. [sentence as published] This was .37% or P0.05 down from the previous month's P13.36.

With real incomes tapering off, so did the purchasing power of wage-earners. This prompted various groups in the labor sector to press for a new wage hike to augment the wage earners' purchasing power.

Jan-Feb Trade Deficit Totals $540 Million

HK0705094390 Quezon City MALAYA in English 6 May 90 p 9

[Text] The country suffered a $540-million deficit in merchandise trade from January to February this year, much higher than the $317 million shortfall recorded for the same period last year.

The Central Bank [CB] reported yesterday that the country's merchandise exports for the first two months of this year totalled $1.237 billion, 8.3 percent more than the $1.142 billion export receipts for January-February 1989. However, CB said imports grew by a heftier 30.2 percent during the two-month period—from $1.365 billion in 1989 to $1.777 billion this year.

The CB report said all the major commodity groups increased their shipment values.

Export earnings from manufactured goods rose by $114 million during the period in review because of improved sales of garments and elections.

Other sectors posting improved earnings were sugar and related products, by $17 million, $14 million of which were shipped to the U.S. and Indonesia; coconut products, by $16 million, largely because of increase volumes of coconut oil; petroleum products, by $3 million; and fruits and vegetables, by $2 million.

Reductions in export earnings were reported on mineral products, whose sales dropped by $41 million, agro-based commodities by $19 million and forest products by $4 million.

Of the country's top 10 principal exports, semiconductor devices topped the list, followed by coconut oil, consigned children's and infants' wear and copper metal.

On imports, CB noted an increase in shipment of all major commodities. These were led by capital goods which rose by $180 million during the first two months of this year as compared to the same period last year. Capital goods include aircraft, ships, boats, power generating and specialized machines, telecommunications and electrical machinery.

Raw materials and intermediate goods such as chemicals, corn, wheat, textile yearns and fabrics and made-up articles increased their export earnings by $152 million.

CB said imports of petroleum crude increased by $50 million, while imports of consumer goods expanded by $34 million because of growing demand for passenger cars and motorcycles and the arrival of $14-million worth of rice from Indonesia and Thailand.

The top 10 imports of the country during the period in review were mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, non-electrical machinery, transport equipment, electrical machinery and appliances, in that order.

Thailand

Chatchai To Mount 'All-Out War on Narcotics'

BK1005015190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 May 90 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will appoint PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Kon Thapparangsi to take direct charge of all anti-narcotics activities prior to his scheduled trip to the United States next month. The intended appointment is aimed at demonstrating to Washington the Government's firm determination to combat narcotics production and trafficking in this region. The Prime Minister made the disclosure to a group of newspaper columnists earlier this week. He publicly reiterated yesterday his government's intention to mount an all-out war on narcotics.

In light of the growing US concern over increasing narcotics smuggling from the notorious Golden Triangle, Gen [General] Chatchai's move to appoint Mr Kon as "anti-narcotics minister" is seen as a positive gesture

towards Washington. In return, the Prime Minister will be asking US President George Bush for a five-year reprieve on intellectual property rights protection for American products here, to allow Thai industries to develop.

"Up until now, our anti-narcotics activities are not tight enough since there is no specific minister directly responsible for that," Gen Chatchai told the newsmen. Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin currently assumes overall supervision of the matter. Mr Kon will be given the additional task on top of other existing responsibilities which cover petroleum affairs, investment and tourism. The Prime Minister said Mr Kon is most suited for the job because his English is good and he is a skillful negotiator with foreign authorities. "The job will not overlap that of the Interior Ministry because anti-narcotics affairs are currently separate from the main functions of the Police Department," Gen Chatchai said." The Prime Minister expected a significant improvement in the narcotics crackdown, particularly on heroin refineries, over the next year.

Alongside Mr Kon's imminent appointment, Gen Chatchai said he would discuss with House of Representatives Speaker Pancha Kesonthong to bring the assets seizure bill forward for early parliamentary deliberations. The bill, which would authorise the seizure of convicted narcotics traffickers' assets, has been endorsed by the Cabinet and is already included in the House agenda. Gen Chatchai voiced confidence that deliberation of the bill, which would bolster the drugs suppression efforts, would be completed during the current parliamentary session.

Security Role in Southeast Asia Said Inevitable

BK0905035190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 May 90 p 7

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon under the rubric "Think Thai" entitled: "Japan's Security Role Inevitable"]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's proposal last week that Japan and Thailand stage a joint naval exercise in the event of a US troop withdrawal from the Philippines would have raised an outcry in Southeast Asia a decade ago. But times have changed. On one hand, Japan is now a global economic power with a GNP second only to the United States. Tokyo seeks to match its economic power with an acceptable political and security role.

On the other hand, the traditional role played by the United States in the region's security equation will decline over time.

The actions of Japan and the United States with regard to this region's security are interdependent. Southeast Asian leaders still see US-Japan defence agreements as their primary guarantee of peace and security. This view was exemplified recently by Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew who said that as long as the United States and Japan remain strategic allies they can balance any Chinese or Soviet threat.

But whether a reduced US presence in the region will automatically lead to an increased Japanese presence is debatable. Western analysts believe that Japan must fill the vacuum left when US forces pull out, especially in protection of the sea lanes which are so vital to Japan's economy. Half of petroleum imports to Japan travel through the Straits of Malacca and Indonesia.

Despite relentless pressure from US lawmakers for Japan to accept more responsibility for the region's defence, Tokyo's response has been typical. It has resisted such urging by saying it does not want to arouse the historic fear among Southeast Asians of its military expansionism.

At the moment, there exists no consensus among Southeast Asian countries regarding Japan's security role in the region. But the attitude that prevails will depend on how the Japanese government approaches these countries on security matters, especially those countries that suffered under Japan's militaristic past.

In the last several months, Japan has sent high-level military officials to ASEAN countries to discuss bilateral defence cooperation. The recent visit of Japan's Director General of Self Defence Agency, Yozo Ishikawa, to Thailand added to the emerging view that Japan is prepared to accept a regional security role. Tokyo has also been seeking input from ASEAN countries on what would be an acceptable role for it to assume.

Ishikawa's positive response to Chatchai's proposal has given Thailand confidence that Japan will sooner or later make itself known on what role it plans to pursue.

At present, Tokyo officials enjoy playing politicians not soldiers. Japan's active diplomacy has been readily accepted by the international community because of the country's huge financial assistance to and investment in developing countries. Japan's intentions to help in Indochina's reconstruction have required it to play diplomat in helping to settle the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict—an effort welcomed by ASEAN countries.

But when it comes to Japan's future security role, controversies abound. Fears of Japan's military intentions remain. Can Southeast Asia trust the Japanese? Should it support a larger role for Japan in security issues? How can ASEAN nations be sure that Japan will not revert to its old habits?

But in many ways, the views of ASEAN countries are not that divergent—they would rather see a militarily benign Japan with a lot of money to spend on the region's economic development. Given that, Thailand's attitude toward Japan's increased defence role is rather unique.

Thailand was the only country to collaborate with Japan when it invaded Southeast Asia during World War II. As

a result, Thailand suffered less than other countries from Japanese occupation and does not hold a grudge.

It is quite obvious that the Chatchai administration wants to arrange a bilateral security agreement with Japan as soon as possible. Some ASEAN countries may not like Thailand's eagerness. At the Third ASEAN Summit in Manila in 1987, Japan was perceived as a threat to ASEAN because of its expanding navy. But one of Chatchai's advisers sees Japan's growing navy as a counterbalance to the naval build-ups of China and India. These two Asian powers are strengthening their defence capabilities. The adviser thinks that Japan's naval presence could be useful in Southeast Asia—as long as it is not the size of the US seventh fleet as some Westerners have proposed.

The adviser also sees Japan's increased naval presence as a response to a perceived Soviet threat in the minds of Tokyo policy makers rather than evidence of Japan's return to its militaristic past.

It was not surprising at all that Chatchai brought up the issue of joint naval exercises with Japan. Thailand's navy is not as good as its neighbours, Malaysia and Singapore, and continues to rely on hardware from China. Modernization in Thailand's military has been limited to its army and air force.

As envisaged by Thai policy makers, including the Foreign Ministry, Japan's Maritime Defence Force could give Thailand the expertise and technology it is looking for in surveillance, communications, patrol and coastal defence.

Thailand's move to discuss security issues with Japan could lift a taboo that has existed for over 30 years on examining Japan's future military role. But whether it will lead to serious talks among ASEAN countries about the issue depends on how these countries come to terms with the past and look at Japan in a new light.

Finance Ministry Reports Foreign Debt Situation

BK0905152090 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] The Financial Economic Office and the Comptroller General's Department of the Finance Ministry has compiled a report on foreign debts to plan repayments prior to expiration of the loan contracts. Repayment will be made by using existing reserves and by refinancing with soft loans to repay loans with high interest rates.

According to the report, foreign debts guaranteed by the Finance Ministry are over 200,000 million baht, or 5,000 baht per capita. The prepaying of "Samurai bonds" worth $950 million will also reduce the Thai people's debt burden to a per capita debt of 4,500 baht. Furthermore, the improved economic situation of the country in the past two years has enabled the government to collect a record high in taxes. This has reduced Thailand's need for foreign loans for national expenses as well as enabled it to make prepayments on certain debts.

According to the report, if Thailand can maintain an economic growth rate of 10 percent annually until 1992, this will result in an average reduction of 20 to 50 percent in foreign debts and reduce the per capita debt to only 2,000 baht. Early next month, the policy committee on foreign debt will study the feasibility of foreign funding requests for investment projects of certain state enterprises. The working group has already come to the conclusion that the ceiling on foreign loans, if there is any, should not surpass $1,500 million from the present ceiling at $1,200 million.

Vietnam

Editorial, Greetings Mark Soviet 'Victory' Day

'Contributions' Praised

BK0905142590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 May 90

[NHAN DAN 9 May editorial: "The 9 May Great Victory Will Shine Forever!"]

[Text] Today, mankind commemorates the 45th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The date of 9 May 1945 has entered into history as a shining landmark of civilization prevailing over brutality and democracy triumphing over fascism. This is the victory scored by the world's democratic and progressive forces which struggled hard and bravely to get rid of the darkest and most aggressive force of imperialism. This is an especially heroic victory of the Army and people of the Soviet Union—ones who bore the brunt of the struggle, suffering the heaviest losses and sacrifices, but who scored many glorious combat exploits, thus making decisive contributions to the final victory of the common struggle over fascism.

The victory of the Soviet people's war of national defense not only saved mankind from the fascist catastrophe, but it also led to the birth of a host of socialist countries and the vigorous growth of the national liberaton movement and the world communist and workers movement. Forty-five years have gone by, but the 9 May victory has forever been engraved deeply in the memories of various nations. It has left many precious values and lessons full of the contemporary character. The current international situation has made this anniversary more significant.

Over the past decades imperialism has sought to distort history by lowering the role of the Soviet Union's struggle while diminishing atrocities committed by the fascist and militaristic forces. To capitalize on the present difficulties now encountered by socialist countries, the imperialist and other reactionary forces are attempting to tarnish the entire past of the Soviet Union and other socialsit countries. However, their efforts have

been futile. History cannot be denied nor distorted. All the conscientious people on this globe will never forget the disgusting crimes committed by the fascist clique and will remember the meritorious deeds of millions of people who died for peace and democracy, thus affirming the Soviet Union's enormous contributions to the life-and-death struggle of various nations. One cannot imagine what would have become the world today if there was no victorious war waged by the Soviet Union against fascism and if there were no fruitful achievements scored by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in achieving a strategic balance of forces with the United States and other Western countries.

Commemorating the victory over fascism, once again various nations think of a lesson of vigilance. After World War II, while mankind was longing for a secured peace, many major limited wars and armed conflicts had flared up. The struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress has taken place fiercely, gradually dispelling the danger of war. Yet, this danger still persists, for it stems from the imperialists' insidious and crafty policy of eliminating socialism and suppressing various national liberation movements.

Half a century ago mankind had to pay a high cost for its failure to correctly evaluate the danger of fascism. The current situation serves as a reminder for various nations not to forget this important lesson. The victory of the Soviet Union's war of national defense is the victory of the country's newly established socialist regime. In spite of shortcomings and weaknesses of the socialist model which took shape in specific historical conditions of the Soviet Union, the Soviet socialist regime created a great material and spiritual might capable of defeating the frenzied fascist forces.

Nowadays, imperialist and reactionary forces are spearheading their activities of sabotage at socialist countries and distorting the path of socialism. Due to various reasons, socialist countries are being enmeshed in a comprehensive and most serious crisis ever. Socialism is facing a tough and complicated time. However, the socialist regime has existed for many decades, and the socialist ideology has been inculcated deep in the mind and feeling of the people in socialist countries. Through the process of restructuration and renovation and by drawing experience and lessons of the past to find a correct solution, the socialist countries are trying to surmount all difficulties and overcome the crisis to march forward. Those who are desirous of endorsing the socialist ideology have striven for their objective. They have safeguarded and developed in a determined manner the gains of the May victory, thus further pushing ahead the common struggle for peace, national independence, and socialism.

Commemorating the 45th anniversary of the victory over fascism, our people would like extend our gratitude to all combatants and peoples of various nations throughout the five continents who died in the struggle for peace and democracy. We recognize the Soviet Union's enomous contributions to mankind and note that the Soviet Union's victory is inseparable from the success of the August Revolution and the birth of socialist Vietnam. We would like to take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the great and valuable assistance given so far to Vietnam by the Soviet Union. In order to live up to the aspirations of those who died in the antifascist struggle, our people will try to do our utmost to contribute to the common struggle of various nations for the goal of our time. For us, it is important and most practical at this moment to concentrate our efforts on implementing the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution by comprehensively pushing ahead our renovation undertaking while constantly remaining vigilant against all attempts of hostile forces to oppose and undermine our country.

Leaders Send Message

BK0905085590 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8—Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended greetings to their Soviet counterparts on the 45th anniversary of the victory over fascism (May 9).

The message which was signed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, president of the State Council; Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, and addressed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and S.A. Lukyanov, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said:

"The glorious victory of the Soviet people in their great patriotic war saved all nations in the world from the fascist slavery, and mankind's civilisation from extermination, creating favourable conditions for the world's struggle for peace, national indpendence, democracy and social progress. The world people shall ever be gratiful to the Soviet Union's great services.

"The Soviet people's great victory also created favourable conditions for the Vietnaeese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, to successfully carry out the August Revolution and establish the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

"The Vietnamese people thoroughly understand that the Vietnamese revolution's successes have always been associated with the Soviet Union's great and effective support and assistance. On this occasion, we express our profound gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people for those valuable support and assistance.

"The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will overcome all difficulties and trials, and succeed in the process of perestroyka worked out by the 27th Party Congress."

Application of Lenin's Socialist Model Discussed

BK0805134190 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Mar 90 pp 1-7

[Editorial: "Correctly Apply Lenin's Ideas on the Socialist Model"]

[Text] At the beginning of this century, when ideologues of various tendencies were debating and seemed to be bogged down in their search for a historical path on which to advance, Lenin developed and combined scientific communist theory with the revolutionary workers' movement and led the working class and laboring people to attack capitalism in Russia and win a great victory. The day, 7 November 1917, went down in history as a milestone marking the glorious victory of Leninism both in terms of genuine scientific theory and practical action. Leninism has since become a tool to perceive and transform the world and a red arrow pointing the way for mankind to advance toward the future.

In socialist construction, Lenin's immortal merits lay in the fact that he relied on Marxist socialist doctrine and used Russia's economic, political, and social situation in the early years of the Soviet administration to study, experiment step by step, and set forth great guidelines and measures to build the socialist model. Thanks to Lenin's contributions, Marxist socialist doctrine has gained additional great practical meanings.

The specific principle for building the socialist model was primarily manifested in the new economic policy (NEP) formulated by Lenin and approved by the Tenth CPSU Congress. Lenin's rhetoric in his NEP and other policies have become an economic theoretical basis for the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Lenin rejected the erroneous viewpoint that the production of goods ends with the establishment of socialist state ownership over production means. He clearly demonstrated: Socialism can be built and a socialist economy developed only on the basis of a system of multisectorial ownership during the transitional period and on using the law on values and goods-money relationship within the framework of state plans and in the workers' interests.

Lenin indicated that cooperation is a form of socialist production, that there should be a "strong and flexible" state, that bureaucratism should not be allowed to become all-encompassing, and that the state must be placed under the people's control. He tended toward diversifying the workers' interests and pointed out the principle of paying workers according to the amount and quality of their labor.

It was Lenin himself who initiated the use of direct lateral relations among producers and between producers and consumers without necessarily going through a state intermediary in order to advance toward establishing a dynamic, effective economy. He formulated policies to expand democracy so that workers could actively participate in the management of affairs of the state and society.

The struggle to build socialism cannot be victorious without an alliance of two main forces—the working class and the peasantry—and without important contributions by the intelligentsia to that cause. The leading thought of Lenin's economic policies was to create conditions for consolidating that alliance and to attract other strata of the laboring people to participate in socialist construction. The laws on socialist transformation in Lenin's policies not only have an effective impact on average or poorly developed countries but have more significance for countries that have not gone through the stage of capitalist development.

Therefore, Lenin's rhetoric on the transitional period economy, which are reflected in the policies on socialist construction and in the NEP, have been confirmed by their results, which are the development of Marxism, coherence of socialism, and fundamental traits of the socialist model outlined by Lenin.

We can draw useful lessons from Lenin's doctrine on the socialist model and his connection with socialism and from both successes and setbacks in the implementation and application of Lenin's teachings on socialist construction.

First lesson: Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma. It is a vivid doctrine that develops constantly. It is always rich and it needs to be renovated frequently to become richer. Lenin once stressed: "Engels said that our Marx and Engels doctrine is not a dogma but a compass for action. This classical formula definitely emphasizes this aspect of Marxism which has been often belittled. Belittling this aspect is to make Marxism one-sided and immaterial, and a dead issue; to get rid of its quintessence; to destroy its fundamental theoretical bases—its dialectics and its doctrine on historical evolution, a variegated evolution full of contradictions—and to weaken the relationship between Marxism and the practical and accurate tasks of the era, the tasks that might change at each turning point of history." (Footnote 1) ("V.I. Lenin: To Oppose Dogmatism and the Method of Bookish Learning" Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1959, page 40).

Although this is not a new lesson and some people have even considered it "a primary lesson," it still remains current. Since mankind is constantly pursuing the road ahead and the world is changing very fast, theory must develop frequently and quickly in order to generalize, guide, and keep up with realities. The ideas of Marx and Lenin are not prescriptions that can be applied intact at any time to any circumstance. In searching for the methods of building socialism, Lenin himself, at times, "sternly" applied Marx-Engels principles to backward Russia and failed. The application of "wartime communist" policy led to a serious socio-politico-economic crisis, which Lenin considered the

most serious, in Russia in 1920-21. Lenin himself found an exit through applying the famous "new economic policy".

Second lesson: There cannot be a general socialist model. There are only general principles and goals of socialist construction. Their application depends on the conditions and situation in each individual country, and then different lines, procedures, and forms of manifestation can be adopted. Lenin wrote, "We think that socialists in Russia should further develop Marxist theory on their own because this theory only sets forth general guiding principles. As for their application, consideration must be made for each country separately. The situation is not the same in Britain and France, nor in France and Germany, nor in Germany and Russia." (Footnote 2) ("V.I. Lenin: Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume 4, page 232).

Lenin repeatedly stressed this problem in 1899, although it was not given proper attention. We still remembered that the liberation of Europe by Soviet Red troops coincided with the development of the people's movement to give rise to a series of socialist European countries. Under the influence of the international situation and stemming from different conditions, these countries could have developed along their own suitable lines. Yet, the stage of democratic people's development of those countries was interrupted in 1947-48 to duplicate instead the Soviet socialist model. As a result, they had to pay for it with serious crises. The East Europe countries are now striving to overcome these crises and are seeking new solutions and orientations for themselves.

Third lesson: This lesson involves practical goals. Suffering poor health when he had to dictate his last works, Lenin always stressed: "What I am always interested in are the practical goals." (Footnote 3) ("V.I. Lenin: Complete works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume 45, page 426). Those who have tried to dim and lower the wordly stature of Leninist doctrine, have often recalled his practical goals. They have loudly claimed that there is no articulate plan for socialist construction in Lenin's work.

It is difficult to cite any one of Lenin's works which covers all the programs for developing socialist models. They can be found only in Lenin's work as a whole, especially in those books written in the wake of the October Revolution. Lenin himself personified alertness and accuracy in grasping realities. Lenin often reminded that one cannot sit idle and figure out correct theories. He was always interested in the issue of scientifically generalizing changes in social development. Lenin asserted that realities are the goals of theories and the criterion of truth. He frankly criticized erroneous viewpoints and courageously refuted his own theories if deemed incorrect. The negation of the "wartime communist" policy corroborated this point. Lenin's policies during the transitional period resulted from efforts to research and draw upon experiences in real life and to resolve problems arising from realities.

Fourth lesson: The need for transition. This lesson has been drawn not only from the dialectical concept that the evolution of things is the result of changes from quantity to quality but also from the realities of socialist construction. Lenin was very keen when defining the stages, steps, and forms of transition. The contents, methods, and tools used in the "new economic policy" were very consistent with the actual situation in Russia at that time.

As we can recall, during the implementation of the "new economic policy," Lenin boldly attracted and employed bourgeois specialists, advocated the development of a multisectorial economy, and went ahead with "state capitalist construction" right within the Soviet worker-peasant state. Many people remained skeptical and regarded these attempts as "steps backward." Nonetheless, realities have testified to the correctness of Lenin's solutions and to the seriousness of his program of political action. These were appropriate steps for formulating an interim model suitable for the transition to socialism in a country like Russia where capitalism had not yet developed.

Socialism has constantly developed and changed for more than 70 years now, proving itself to be a sound social system and one of the factors determining the development of the world political life. At the same time, socialism has displayed its own defects and is facing a serious challenge. Due to subjective and objective causes, the forms of socialism have been distorted. The efforts to revise the concepts of socialism, and particularly, the attempts to search for new socialist models, have become the focus of new thinking and concrete activities and have emerged as an urgent issue for all socialist countries and the communist parties there. To this end, we must go back to Lenin's true theoretical legacy on socialism.

In order to discover new things one usually begins by reviewing old events. The situation in each individual country and the difference in political attitudes and schemes as well as in concepts and interests dictate different evaluation methods. Nowadays, there are new "doctrines" and "theories" whose authors have loudly claimed that they were the only persons who had raised the latest voices of social sciences. Worse still, there exist concepts advocating the negation of the scientific values of the Leninist principles, which have developed into historical realities.

We do not want to argue on this issue because not only now but before people have already attacked realist socialism. The problem is that some communists, faced with acute difficulties of socialism, have thought of denying completely all the gains of socialism and thereby Marxism-Leninism. Lenin seemed to have foreseen this problem in pointing out the complex and contradictory characteristics of the developmental course of world socialism and the multifarious and sudden turning points along the path of advance of socialist revolution in various countries. He taught that we must stay very calm and alert and "must not lose our direction on these sinuous paths and amidst these historical changes...to maintain the general perspective...and see the red string linking together the whole of capitalist development and the entire path of advance toward socialism....

and what is important and uniquely right from the theoretical standpoint is that we must not get rid of our fundamental platform." (Footnote 4) ("V. I. Lenin: Complete Works," Tien Bo Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, volume 36, page 60).

Our task now is how to extricate socialism from these deviations and metamorphoses, to return to Lenin's genuine theory, and to continually develop Lenin's doctrine in order to have a new modern and correct concept of socialism and on this basis to gradually build a socialist model suitable to the specific conditions of each country.

This is a very difficult and complex task. A problem raised here is how should the socialist model be understood? Should it be understood as preset structures and a perfect unchangeable design? If so, we will fall back into the previous errors of subjectivity, voluntarism, and utopia. As a result, should this model be understood only as major measures to be taken and main guidelines to be referred to in order to have a new socialist concept?

In order to give socialism new quality, new vitality, and a new face, it is necessary to determine the position and role of socialism in the modern world and to have methods to effectively renovate socialism and foresee prospects. We should study the theoretical projects of both those who support and oppose Marxist-Leninist doctrines on socialism. We should also cross check and compare the current socialist society with modern capitalist society, and examine socialism at present and in the future against the background of the development of mankind as a whole.

In almost 15 years of building socialism on a nationwide scale in Vietnam, we have, under the beacon of Marxism-Leninism, striven to find and build a suitable socialist model for our country. The fourth and fifth congresses of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] are milestones leading us closer to socialism manifested through our awareness and concrete activities. Through each congress, our party has realized more clearly its mistakes and shortcomings, and it is determined to overcome them. It has also made better judgments in formulating orientations and determining the transition paths to socialism.

Our renovation undertaking, set forth and supervised by our party, has begun since the Sixth CPV Congress. This congress decided to formulate a political program for a comprehensive socialist revolution in the transition period in our country and, on this basis, to design a strategy for developing the economic, social, scientific, and technological domains. It also decided to design new projects to build and develop a socialist model for Vietnam. The congress clearly pointed to mistakes and shortcomings of our party. These are mistakes and shortcomings related to concretizing lines and policies, guiding the implementation of strategies, carrying out industrialization and improving investment structure, reforming production relations and establishing management mechanisms, and implementing dictatorship of the proletariat and guaranteeing the laboring people's right to mastery. Based on past experiences, our party has learned many valuable lessons. These are namely the lessons on democracy by "taking the people as a base," on firmly grasping and applying various laws, on combining the national strength with that of the era, and on strengthening the party capability to carry out the revolutionary tasks in the new stage.

The Sixth CPV Congress, with new creative concepts, set forth main measures to renovate comprehensively the economic, political, ideological, and cultural domains, the infrastructure as well as superstructure. It also set forth measures to renovate the party and improve relations between the party and the state and mass organizations. "The most important tasks in renovating the economic domain are rearranging the production and investment structures in the direction of promoting the three major economic programs; developing the multicomponent economy; combing reform with implementing the non-state ownership economy; eliminating bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies; and shifting to socialist business accounting, fully exploiting the relations between commodity, money, and marketing in the planned macroeconomy. In the political domain, it is essential to democratize social life; renovate the work contents and activities of the party, the state, and mass organizations; renovate the organization and activities of the cadre-related tasks; vigorously develop democracy; and bring into full play the people's positive attitude and creativity in accordance with the spirit of taking the people as a base." (Footnote 5) (Nguyen Van Linh: Develop the Glorious Tradition and Continue To Be Worthy as the Political Vanguard Force of the Entire Society. Speech delivered at ceremony to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the CPV—3 February 1930-3 February 1990. TAP CHI CONG SAN journal, February issue, page 5)

After three years of implementing renovation, the socio-economic situation in our country has developed a further step. Agricultural production has made obvious progress. The state-run economy has been gradually restored and developed. Consumer goods in the market are abundant. Prices have been stabilized, and inflation has been pushed back and controlled. The people's daily life has been improved, and socialist democracy has been broadened.

These are only temporary, initial achievements, but they symbolize the thriving of socialism in Vietnam. Although we have to make more efforts, we have found our path. A new vitality of the Vietnamese nation is blossoming. A beautiful turning point of the Vietnamese revolution has begun. A new socialist model is taking shape and coming into the daily life in Vietnam. This is the result of consistent efforts in studying and correctly applying Lenin's concepts on socialism to the unique conditions of our nation. These achievements have contributed to testifying that the vitality of Leninism is undeniable.